SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

HERITAGE FOR TOMORROW

by Bruce Hutchison

RACING'S BIGGEST SEASON, IF . . .

MAY 22, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 33

—Tony Garnet

JOCKEY CHRIS ROGERS: *They're shining up The Plate.*

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Iran: Boiling in Oil

Inflation: Is the Heat Off?

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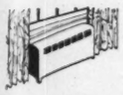
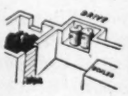


48. Hot water provides dependable heating. Units used to transfer heat from water to the air are either radiators or convector-radiators. Latter circulates hot water through a small tube to which are attached a series of thin metal fins. The water heats them. They, in turn, warm the air passing between. The convector may be encased in a cabinet or recessed wholly or partially in the wall.



50. In planning a heating system using coal or coke it's advisable to consider arrangements for efficient fuel delivery and ash removal. See that the bin is accessible from the driveway, the furnace room located next to the bin. The ash cans may be placed on the driveway through an areaway. For oil heating, tank may be put in the basement or buried outside.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: If Jockey **Chris Rogers** wins the 92nd running of the King's Plate next week, on Mount Branca, it won't be exactly a novel experience for him. Jockey Rogers won last year with McGill, and the year before with Epic. The "veteran" Rogers was born in Hamilton, Ont., 27 years ago, and rode his first winner at Fort Erie at the age of 17. In his greatest year on Canadian tracks, 1947, he rode 146 winners. Crossing the border, he continued a successful riding career. Last season his 68 winners picked up $253,882 in stakes. In trying for his third straight Plate victory, Rogers is facing a jinx. Mount Branca, owned by Toronto's Joe Holbeck, was bred by James Speers of Winnipeg. No Western-bred horse has ever won the King's Plate. More racing news on Page 7.—*Photo by Tony Garnet.*

Next Week: Kingston, the oldest city in Canada west of Montreal, is bursting with new vigor. So it is next to come under SN's Cities-of-Canada spotlight . . . Staff writer Hal Tracey examines the Communists' recent claims that their influence in unions is growing. Is it true or are they whistling in the dark? . . . Three international experts tell women readers what is good and what is bad in international "good manners" . . . The Canadian business scene—in the week of the Trade Fair—will be viewed.

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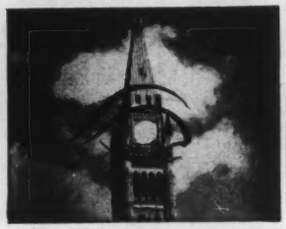

OTTAWA VIEW

27TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

THE pessimistic prophets have again been refuted by the voluntary enlistment for the 27th Infantry Brigade Group which will form Canada's initial contribution to **General Eisenhower's** army in Europe. In the first week of recruiting 2,300 men enlisted, and another 2,600 applications were being processed. Officer applicants were over half the number required. This time there were none of the indiscriminate admissions which were made to the Special Force last fall, and which led to a high discharge rate later on. This time the Army is maintaining all its regular checks. The recruiting staff are assisted by the preliminary reports of the reserve units. If the admission rate is a little slower, later discharges should also be less.

It should easily be possible to move the brigade-group out of Canada before the onset of winter to complete its training in Europe.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

IN THE first week's recruiting, the Maritime provinces did particularly well. Their total of enlisted and applied was second only to Central Command (Ontario). Quebec Command came next. In the Special Force (now the 25th Infantry Brigade in Korea) Quebec supplied just over its fair share of volunteers. This time its returns were a bit slow coming in, but the indications were that Quebec would again provide its full share (see *Front Page*). The prairies appeared to be lagging, but this was attributed to the season. The prairie folk have their hands full just now putting in the crop.

The status of the new recruits is not yet fully tabulated. The hope was to collect a mixed force of veterans, members of the reserve, and new recruits off the street; and it looked as though this was happening.

COMMONS UNINSPIRING

THE House debate on the defence estimates was not inspiring. It started out on a serious level, with a full but dull speech from Defence Minister **Claxton,** and a thoughtful and thoroughly sensible speech from **General Pearkes,** chief PC critic. It deteriorated, after a rather angry speech from **George Drew,** into a thoroughly unedifying wrangle started by **Jean-Francois Pouliot**. Pouliot, at one time Independent, now calls himself a Liberal. He is sometimes witty and sometimes shows worse taste than anyone else in the House.

The Government again voted down the PC request for a committee on defence. But the increasingly large sums voted in solid blocks for undisclosed purposes have unquestionably lent added point to the demand for more careful parliamentary scrutiny. There is a strong case, if not for a defence committee as first conceived by the PC's, at least for something like the old War Expenditures Committee which might meet in secret.

WHEAT FOR INDIA

WITH some evidence of parliamentary backing, the Government is taking another look at the possibility of finding more wheat to send to India before the new crop is in. It won't be easy. India has already had, and paid for, 11 million bushels out of the small supply of high-grade wheat in the 1950 crop. By January when the urgency of India's need was apparent, we had no more high-grades left either to sell or to give away. We offered to send No. 5 wheat as part of our Colombo Plan contribution, but the Indians decided it would not be suitable to their need. Now even our No. 5 wheat is sold out: some of it has gone to European countries which are milling it. The only ways of making wheat available for India immediately, therefore, seem to be either to go short ourselves (which might be no great hardship) or to get some of our customers to let us postpone deliveries till after the new crop. (See *Front Page.*)

U.S. GETS SUPPORT

AT THE United Nations this week Canada was again supporting a U.S. proposal which the Government didn't really like. We went along with Britain, France and other countries in supporting the U.S. attempt to get a formal UN resolution against sending strategic materials to China. Canada could see no chance of the resolution having any practical effect, but a fair chance of its dividing the UN powers outside the Russian bloc. But this was an occasion on which, in Pearson's words, the "necessity for unity" seemed to override the "right to differ."

FIVE PER CENT UNDER NHA

THE Government hopes to end the virtual moratorium on housing loans under NHA by raising the rate to 5 per cent from 4½ per cent. Under the proposed amendment to the Act the Government will get 3½ per cent instead of 3 per cent on its share, and the insurance companies will get 5½ per cent instead of 5 per cent on their share. The amendment had to be made to attract the companies' money to these loans now that the general mortgage rate is at a minimum of 5½ per cent. (*See Page 10.*)

■ The decision not to re-form the Women's Divisions of the three services is an attempt to keep down overheads. The RCAF is the only service to take women into the active forces; will look after them through the established administrative machinery. Said one senior officer: "No battle-axes in brass-hats."

CAPITAL COMMENT

Top Figure in Trade Deals

HECTOR McKINNON, who headed up the Canadian delegation to Torquay, came in for special tribute last week from the lips of C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Hector is one of those quiet, modest top-rank civil servants who do their effective work where there is no reporter or publicity agent to take note of it.

Those who have seen him in these private conferences say that he has no superior in the world as a trade and tariff negotiator. He is the dean of international delegates in this field and is generally recognized as such: his long experience and his unparalleled grasp of the factors involved figure large in this eminence.

He is courteous and gentlemanly in attitude, fair and frank; and yet tough and unyielding when he comes to a line which he thinks should be held. His memory is prodigious, and his long background impressive. These trade discussions have involved endless hard work. They were, as Mr. Howe said, exacting and complicated.

Hector came to Ottawa about a quarter of a century ago out of a newspaper setting, and already with a career behind him which seems to me a sort of minor Canadian epic, illustrating the opportunities open to a village boy with ability and ambition.

I have never been in Priceville, where Hector was born 61 years ago, but it is a village in Grey county not far from the main road to Owen Sound, and I must have passed within sight of it. His father was the general merchant at Priceville. Hector went through collegiate at Owen Sound and Toronto, and through Normal School at Toronto, and came back to teach school in his home village.

School Teacher

He seems to have been concerned about the young people who were deprived of high school education if their parents were not wealthy enough to send them, as he had been sent, to Owen Sound and elsewhere. He developed the one-roomed school at Priceville into a two-roomed affair teaching some high school subjects.

But his ambitions ranged beyond Grey county. Like myself and most other farm and village boys in the early years of this century, he must have been a steady reader of the *Family Herald and Weekly Star* on which, by the way, the great John W. Dafoe had left his imprint. In that rural encyclopaedia he saw an advertisement for a reporter. He wrote and got the job. He worked there at Montreal under the agricultural reporter, and picked up experience which soon paid off elsewhere.

In 1912, when he was 22, he noted that *The Toronto Globe* was looking for a reporter. *The Globe* in those days, especially in rural Liberal Ontario, was a newspaper one mentioned with bated breath: it was the goal of every young Ontario reporter of Liberal leanings. Hector's farm reporting for the *Family Herald* made him a logical choice as agricultural editor of *The Globe*. As such he soon got to know rural Ontario well, covering, as Ian Sclanders outlined it in a biographical sketch some years ago, fall fairs, poultry associations, meetings of fruit growers and cheese producers.

War Pilot

Then the war broke out and in 1915 he enlisted. He won his wings as a pilot, but asserts he was an indifferent flier and wound up as an administrative officer with the RFC. When the war was over he went back to *The Globe*, and there he had a rare opportunity. They made him western editor. In that capacity I suppose he followed Norman Lambert, now Senator, who had just joined the Canadian Council of Agriculture as Secretary. Hector was given an exceptional opportunity to see and study the economic and social development of the West, from the grain fields along the Assiniboia to the Mounted Police and Hudson's Bay posts of the far north.

His success in this field led to a promotion to the press gallery at Queen's Park, and then for a short time to the gallery at Ottawa. He wrote with accuracy and authority on the then very lively political topic of tariff policy. He left *The Globe* on a matter of political principle and for a few weeks went into an advertising agency. But the late Hon. James Robb, then newly appointed Minister of Finance, who had seen his tariff articles, invited him to Ottawa to be secretary of the new advisory board on the tariff. That was the post he held when I came to Ottawa. One of my first features here was about the Board, and I still remember his encouraging remarks, much treasured by a cub. He was soon the outstanding Ottawa authority on tariffs and trade, as he is still.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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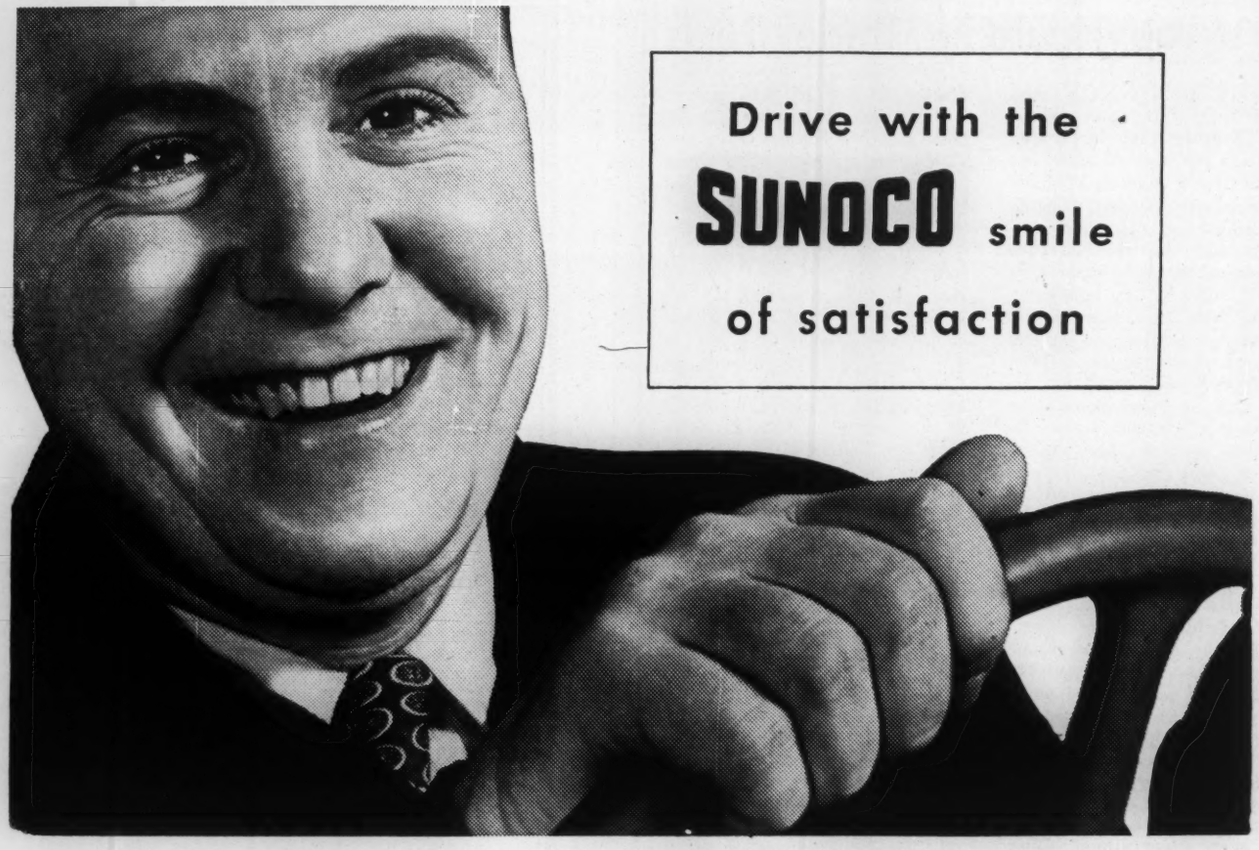

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 33 May 22, 1951

Faith, Hope and Charity

WE DO not think the letter of the United Church General Council to the Ontario ministers of that denomination gives an entirely accurate description of the attitude of a considerable part of the Protestant electorate of the province on the question of the cutting down of the number of grades to be taught in the Separate Schools, as proposed by the Hope Report. The letter calls on Protestant voters to make it abundantly clear to provincial political leaders that their influence should not be ignored, and states that the political leaders have evidently reached the conclusion that "while Roman Catholics were expected to vote solidly against any Government that dared to implement the Report on the Separate School issue, Protestants had no strong convictions on the matter."

"The matter", of course, is the withdrawal of grades 7 and 8 from the scope of Separate School instruction and their transfer to a new class of "intermediate schools" in which Roman Catholics would not be entitled to separate organization.

We believe that there are a large number of Protestants who, far from having "no strong convictions" on this transfer, have a strong conviction that it is a very unwise policy. Such Protestants are well aware of the strong feeling of Catholics that their children should be brought up in a specifically Catholic atmosphere until they have reached an age of fairly complete character development, and they are unwilling to deprive Catholic parents of the right to this kind of educational surroundings for their children during the two highly impressionable years in question, for the sake of an organizational change which the letter rather vaguely describes as a means "to put her (Ontario's) system of education on a sound basis". The assumption that all Protestants must be as unanimous—and should be as unanimous—for cutting down the extent of Catholic education as Catholics are for maintaining it seems to us to be entirely mistaken.

The unanimity of Roman Catholic believers in opposing the abolition of grades 7 and 8 of the Separate Schools is natural enough. They believe that the transfer of these grades to secular schools creates a danger of some of the children being lost to the Catholic faith. There is no such reason for unanimity among Protestants in favor of the transfer. It involves no change in the religious surroundings of Protestant children. At most it involves for them no more than a small improvement in the efficiency and economy of the secular school system, and even that is in a great many school areas doubtful.

If it were a part of the Protestant faith that a state in which there is a strong Protestant majority should use its sovereign power over education to bring as many Roman Catholic children into secular schools for as long as possible, with a view to converting them to Protestantism, then there would be some ground for the call to unanimity. But we do not think that that is part of the Protestant faith as held by a great number of Ontario Protestants, though we suspect it to be an underlying and perhaps unconscious element in the motives of many supporters of the Hope Report proposals.

The Roncarelli Case

THE decision of a court in the province of Quebec that Premier Duplessis wrongly deprived Mr. Roncarelli of his restaurant licence before it had expired, and without any charge of misconduct in his capacity as a licensee, is a very substantial victory for the cause of constitutional government, and we regret that it has not been greeted with more evidence of approval by the English-language press of the province. Mr. Duplessis, it will be remembered, cancelled Mr. Roncarelli's licence for the sole reason that the licensee had provided bail for a considerable number of the Witnesses of Jehovah who were being prosecuted for alleged unlawful methods of propaganda. He was perfect-

PASSING SHOW

THE *Ottawa Journal* observes that with a $40-a-month pension a man and wife "will be just as well off as if they had saved $32,000 and invested it in 3% bonds". Possibly, but their heirs won't.

Be Kind to Animals Week passed us by without attracting our attention, but don't worry. We are always kind to animals anyhow.

Emperor Hirohito used to call on General MacArthur, who never returned the call. What a life—called on by one ruler, called back by another!

A library journal reports Etobicoke, Ont., as setting up a "boobmobile" library service. If you can't send the books to the people, bring the people to the books.

Few Americans, it is said, know where Ontario is. We could name a lot of Canadians who couldn't describe the boundaries of Kansas.

"Free pensions at seventy, Grandma? We can hardly wait."

The real argument for free teeth is that they are guaranteed by the free speech principle. Speech without teeth is, if not impossible, at least very difficult.

In British Columbia it has been discovered that vacuum cleaners lull babies to sleep. "Rockabye, baby, on the tree-top. Don't turn the switch or the cleaner will stop."

"Socialism is a pallid variation of Communism," says Gladstone Murray in his *Outlook*. Yes, and sometimes a pally one.

Don't let the cost of living get you down. Plutonium, the chief ingredient of the atom bomb, is only half the price it was five years ago.

It looks as if General MacArthur might have had almost as much trouble with a Taft Administration as he had with a Truman one.

Lucy says the problem now is keeping up with the Jones's television aerial.

MAY FLOWERS

ly frank in his trial evidence that there was no other ground for the cancellation.

The provision of bail is not only not an offence; it is a very essential service to the cause of justice, and it makes no difference whatever how many defendants a man goes bail for nor what their alleged offences are; if bail was ordered by a court it is a service to the cause of justice to provide it, and it seems to us that it is both a disservice to the cause of justice, and a flagrant disrespect to the courts, to take any steps to prevent its being provided. We are therefore not surprised that the courts have taken an unsympathetic view of Premier Duplessis's behavior.

The Premier has announced that he will take the case to appeal. We hope that if he does so, and if any higher court can be found which will take a more lenient view of his action, the case will not be allowed to rest until it has reached the Supreme Court of Canada; and the cost of carrying it to that court should not be borne entirely by Mr. Roncarelli.

We have no sympathy with the doctrines, and no admiration for the propagandist methods, of the Witnesses of Jehovah; but they are entitled to a fair trial upon the merits of their case, and to such freedom as the courts see fit to allow them during that trial. And the action of the head of a provincial Government, in punishing a provider of bail by depriving him, upon no other ground whatever, of the licence to carry on his business seems to us the most amazing misuse of the sovereign power of the province that has occurred in a good many years. Had it been directed against almost anybody but the Witnesses of Jehovah it would of course have evoked a storm of protest: but for that matter it would not have been directed against anybody but the Witnesses of Jehovah, or possibly the Communist party.

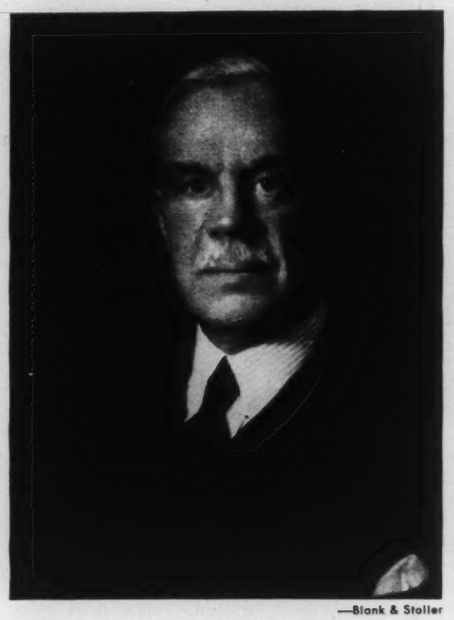
There is an unfortunate tendency in Quebec towards the view that objectionable acts by authority do not matter so long as they are only directed against objectionable people. We still believe that that is an error which the province may some day have occasion to regret.

A Necessary Correction

WE THINK Mr. Brooke Claxton did a public service last week in showing how French-speaking Canadians had responded to the Special Force recruiting appeal last fall. It was shocking and distressing that such reputable journals as the English *Contemporary Review* and the American *Foreign Affairs* should have required his correction; but both had published what he properly called "two charges against French-speaking Canadians which are utterly and completely without foundation". The *Contemporary Review* for February spoke of "the comparatively small contingent of French Canadians" who volunteered for the Special Force as an indication that "the isolationist spirit still has a firm grip on the French Canadian people." *Foreign Affairs* for April had a similar article declaring flatly that "recruiting returns showed a smaller proportion of volunteers from Quebec than from any other province".

Both these articles were written by the same author, Mr. John A. Stevenson, who now lives in Ottawa. We are a a loss to understand where Mr. Stevenson got his information or why he did not check it with the Army authorities who could have corrected it. We are also concerned that two responsible journals should have accepted an unsupported assertion of so malicious and misleading a character. No doubt they will both be on their guard next time.

The facts bear repetition. First on a geographical basis. Quebec contains 29 per cent of the Canadian population: it supplied 30 per cent of the Special Force volunteers. Second on a language basis. The percentage of Canadians giving French as their mother tongue is just over 29 per cent. The percentage of Special Force volunteers giving French as their mother tongue was just over 28 per cent. From present indications it looks as though these proportions will be repeated in the recruiting campaign for the 27th Infantry Brigade.



—Blank & Stoller

PADRE'S *Son Heads Montreal Bar: W. B. Scott.*

A Turning Point

WHAT Mr. Stevenson, and possibly other people, have been doing is, we think, to carry over into an entirely new situation prejudices and beliefs founded in history but now outmoded. It is a particularly dangerous form of error to be so bound by the patterns of the past as to be insensible to the changing patterns of the present. And the changing outlook of very many Quebec people is one of the most significant developments now going on in Canada. Loyal Roman Catholics of every tongue recognize in the Communist creed a threat transcending narrow or local aspirations. In Quebec, as elsewhere, this wider concept of the global struggle against Communism is in conflict with an older and narrower concept which gave first place to the preservation of regional traditions against corrupting influences from outside.

The result of the conflict in the collective mind of French Canadians cannot be prejudged. But many indications, of which the recruiting figures are only one, show that the wider concept is making striking headway against the narrower. At the present time it is tempting to risk the generalization that the two concepts are in a pretty even balance.

Montreal's Batonnier

THE election of W. B. Scott, K C , as batonnier of the Montreal Bar—in accordance with the honorable tradition which assigns that office to an English-speaking lawyer once in every three years —is a well deserved tribute to one who has devoted much of his legal career to the advancement of the public welfare. It comes at a particularly happy time, when committees of the Bar are working on the draft of a new Code of Civil Procedure which is designed to render litigation "less costly, simpler, more expeditious and better adapted to present needs", a task which Mr. Scott has had much at heart ever since it was begun in 1945. Work is also almost completed upon the machinery now being designed to provide legal aid for those who are not capable of providing it for themselves, another matter in which the new batonnier has been greatly interested.

A son of the late Archdeacon F. G. Scott, famous padre and poet, Mr. Scott is a product of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, of which he has long been a governor and a devoted supporter. His close and friendly association with his French-speaking colleagues is a natural result of early upbringing, for his father, "the Canon", in the days of his prime was as much at home and as much beloved in the Seminaire as in his own Anglican parish in lower Quebec city.

Some Good Criticism

THE British Council is rendering a useful service by making available to students of British literature, at 1 shilling and 6 pence now though the series began at one shilling, a number of extremely valuable critical pamphlets, with good bibliographical material, on leading authors of the 19th and 20th centuries. These run from 30 to 60 pages;— the fattest so far, and for novelty of material the most important, is M. C. Bradbrook on T. S. Eliot, 62 pages, with A. C. Ward on Shaw running a close second, but there is a lot more still left to be said about Eliot than about Shaw. Both authors do a brilliant job on their subject, but the Eliot book fills the more long-felt want.

Michael Swan's "Henry James"—the Council has as much right to claim this American for a "British" author as it has to claim the Dubliner Shaw—is a very just evaluation, and the bibliography reminds us that three of the best books about James are by two Canadians, Pelham Edgar and Leon Edel. Other books in the series are on Forster, Keats, Conrad, Chesterton, Bennett and Byron. Each book has a brilliant heliogravure portrait. These copies reached us from the United Kingdom Information Service, but we suspect that they can be purchased from Longmans Green, Toronto.

Torquay and After

THE Torquay tariff conference marked the exhaustion of the postwar momentum towards trade liberalization. Enough momentum remained to produce a good many new agreements of limited scope. Germany, Austria, and some other countries were admitted to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs; the Geneva and Annecy agreements were continued for another three years, and the U.S. reduced some of the tariffs which had not been brought to the lowest permissible level in the earlier agreements. Canada probably did as well as any country, making 16 agreements including one with the U.S. But this was clearly the last urge of a force that is almost spent. Torquay could not produce results on the same scale as the earlier conferences at Geneva and Annecy, and there is now small prospect of another forward move.

The International Trade Charter has been buried by the U.S. Government, which a few years ago so proudly fathered it and so bitterly criticized other countries for failing to show what it considered proper enthusiasm. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, the basis for all the postwar trade agreements and the chief memorial of Cordell's Hull's long tenure of office, expires at the end of next month. It seems very unlikely to

be renewed in any form that would be acceptable to the U.S. Administration or any other country. The best we can hope for now is that the tariff reductions made by the United States since the war may be maintained.

Canada again enjoyed a painful singularity among the Commonwealth countries at Torquay. Britain, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa all found their present system of preferences to be more valuable than the concessions offered by the United States. Canada, for good and obvious reasons, had agreement with the U.S. as a first objective. From Canada's point of view the British preference system has become rather like a theatre management which announces half-price admission for children whenever it is showing an "A" picture. The cheap admission sounds good, but there is more practical importance in the fact that you can't get in at all. This is the effect of the import restrictions which exclude Canadian exporters from so many Commonwealth and colonial markets.

The West's Failure

NOTHING that has happened in Korea or Europe or the United Nations gives such genuine ground for despair as the ignominious failure of the West to meet India's need for foodstuffs. The Western world, prating of the benefits of democracy and its love for the rights of man, is calmly watching the slow starvation of millions. The U.S. Congress, convulsed by a debate about whether to bomb Chinese cities, has apparently neither the time nor the inclination to despatch to India the wheat which is waiting. Like children enthralled by gangster stories, we are obsessed with the idea of military power; but we are too inert and unimaginative to feed India's hungry millions out of our overflowing abundance. So the Russians and the Chinese, whom we are so busy denouncing and fearing, come to India's help instead.

Whether there is anything that Canada can do at this late stage, before the new crop is in, we do not know. All our high-grade wheat is committed by contract. Perhaps deliveries can be postponed: the possibility certainly must be explored. In the U.S., we do know, the Administration is ready to send 2 million tons of wheat; and its despatch is being held up by a group of Congressmen. For them we can find no possible excuse: this is the most shocking thing this Congress has done. We would like to think it is an isolated case, but we fear it epitomizes the greatest weakness of the West, which is that we will not get out of our shells and use our imaginations.

Moonshine from the Kremlin

"Reds Speed New Moon Offensive"—Headline in London *News Chronicle*.

REDS *want war; they want peace that's*
global;
NATO's suspicious; the rumors fly;
Comrades are poking, in all the countries,
Fingers in every national pie.

REDS, *whose Science the West amazes,*
Scan the heavens with eyes that stray
Right to our barren, cheerless neighbor
Hundreds of thousands of miles away.

REDS, *with armies the largest ever,*
Seeing no nation they cannot lick,
View the skies with ambitions lunar—
Possibly even lunatic.

REDS *are directing acquisitive gazes*
Square on the changeable Queen of the Night.
Headlines say they speed the offensive;
Likely objective: a satellite.

J. E. P.

Eleven Juggling Governments

by B. K. Sandwell

ELEVEN groups of gentlemen, each group elected for the sole purpose of governing either the Dominion or one of the ten Provinces, are now juggling with the various sovereign powers assignable to one or the other type of Government, exactly like so many Indian club throwers tossing around their favorite implements on a vaudeville stage. If there is any difference it is merely that they do more dropping than any self-respecting party of professional jugglers.

—Nakash

B. K. SANDWELL

The Dominion Government, having looked over its finances, decides that it can do without one kind of indirect taxation which was duly assigned to it by the Fathers of Confederation, and without consulting fathers, mothers or citizens of any description proceeds to offer this particular kind of indirect taxation to the ten Provinces. Then as a second thought, on finding that the idea is not overwhelmingly popular, it recalls the original offer and makes a fresh one, conditioned on express acceptance by each of the ten other groups of rulers.

If this can properly be done with the power to impose a three per cent sales tax, it can just as well be done with any other taxing power in the whole category of government levies. If this transaction, in either of its proposed forms, was a proper transaction, then a transaction by which the Provinces should be given possession of the power to levy import duties would be just as proper, and there would be just as little reason to consult the people of Canada to ascertain whether they wanted the division of taxing powers changed from what it was at the time of Confederation or not.

The Unanimity Requirement

The truth is that the people of Canada, simply by their failure to agree upon any method of amending their constitution, are handing over the whole power to amend it to these eleven groups of persons, no one of which groups was elected for any such purpose. Worse than this, they are at the same time making it almost impossible to amend the constitution at all, by requiring that all eleven groups shall be unanimous before any amendment can be made.

This column has no enthusiasm whatever for a provincial three per cent sales tax. But no Province is compelled to adopt it, merely because the Dominion has decided to allow it to the Provinces; and the spectacle of the Province of Quebec prohibiting the Province of Saskatchewan from accepting the power to impose it strikes us as the very negation of provincial rights and of democratic procedures. Moreover it makes no constitutional difference that it was the fairly large Province of Quebec, and not the fairly small Province of Prince Edward Island, that did the prohibiting; the prohibition would have been just as effective, and not a whit more unreasonable, if every one of the nine older Provinces had acepted the power and only Newfoundland had refused it.

The correct position, it seems to this column, is that neither the Government of the Dominion nor the Governments of the ten Provinces have any right to change the distribution of taxing powers, or any other arrangement of the powers of legislation and administration, that are established by the British North America Act. The Dominion Parliament—wrongly, we believe—has acquired from the British Parliament the right to change the constitution in respect of the classes of subjects assigned to that Parliament's legislative power. It has not, so far as we can see, acquired any right to change, with or without the consent of one, two, six or ten of the Provinces, the extent of those classes, and yet that is exactly what it is purporting to do.

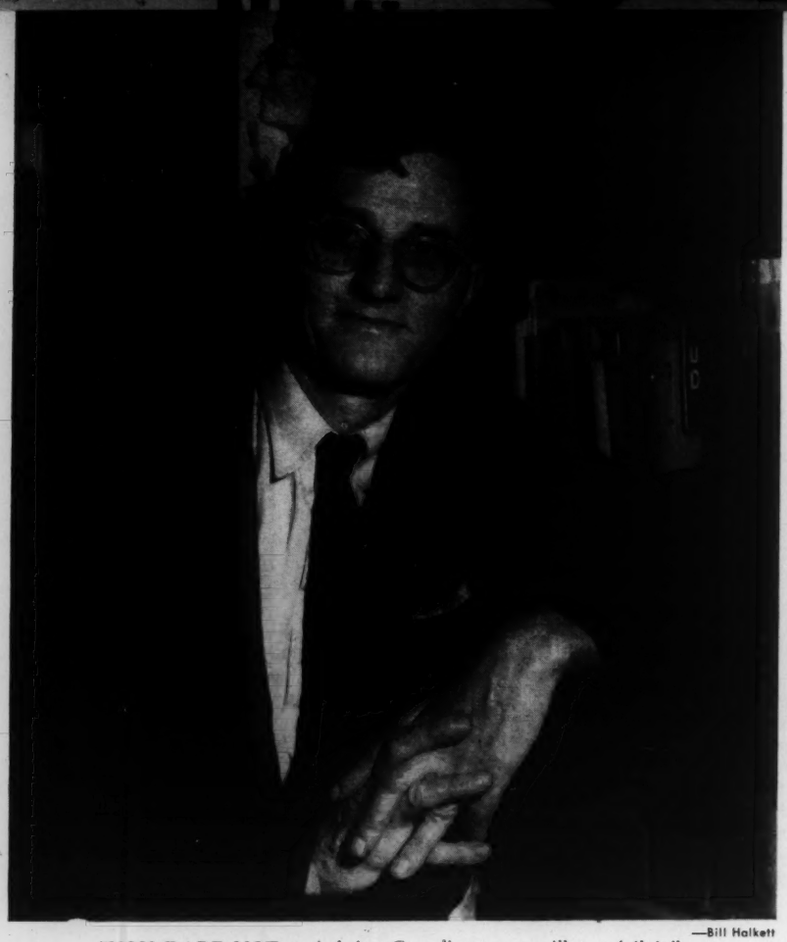
The whole idea of the amendment of the constitution becoming a matter of bargaining between the Dominion Government of the moment and the ten provincial Governments of the moment seems to us illogical, undemocratic and revolting. Yet that is exactly the system which is being foisted upon us by a series of precedents, and which is likely—because we, the people of Canada, are incapable of compelling our Governments to work out a better system and one in which we ourselves will have some voice—to become in the end the sole and the accepted way of dealing with our constitution.

Veto Where Veto Is Needed

The people of Canada are no doubt perfectly willing to have the Province of Quebec endowed with the right to veto any amendment of the constitution which touches the special institutions of that Province or the special usages of the people who form the majority of its population. (The question whether that veto should be exercisable by the Government in power for the moment or by the voters of the Province is perhaps an open one.) But that does not mean that the people of Canada must be willing to have the Province of Quebec veto amendments which do not touch those special institutions and usages at all, or to have the Province of Prince Edward Island veto any amendment whatever that is desired by a substantial majority of the people of the rest of Canada.

The present situation seems to mean that no taxing power can ever be taken from the Dominion authority that the Dominion Parliament of the moment is not willing to part with—itself a most dangerous consecration of the status quo. It seems to mean that no taxing power can ever be conferred upon the Provinces which any one Province decides that it does not need for itself and chooses to withhold from the others. It seems to mean that the citizens, the electors of Canada, are never to be consulted as to their wishes about any alteration of the fundamental law by which they are governed; that it is to be assumed that whatever group of politicians has secured forty per cent of the votes cast in the Dominion or a Province and fifty-one per cent of the seats in its elected body is thereby automatically made spokesman for the Province in all constitutional matters. Surely nobody who examines the implications of this situation can possibly be satisfied with it.

Report has it that the conference of Premiers and Attorneys-General is so hopelessly divided on the question of classifying the matters of the constitution into those to be subject to easy amendment, difficult amendment, and no amendment at all, that it is never likely to be reconvened. Yet there is as yet no sign of a demand for a Constitutional Convention, the only alternative method of attaining a logical amendment process.



—Bill Halkett

"YOU DARE NOT *and, being Canadians, you will not fail it.*"

HERITAGE FOR TOMORROW

by Bruce Hutchison

PERHAPS the only discovery of importance that we have made in these 50 years is that we are Canadians. It is a disturbing discovery, not easy to grasp. To live up to it, to justify the name of Canadian in the gibbering jungle of the next half-century will require all you possess of wisdom, courage, and that deep, inherited instinct of the Canadian earth which your fathers have left you as their final testament.

I do not mean the obvious resources, wealth and economic opportunity of this country. They alone could not begin to provide an estate to satisfy the needs of an educated man. No, your heritage is something too large to be measured in money, and among the nations of this century it is unequalled and unique.

What is this Canadian thing—half a continent of treasure, a high standard of living (that most unreliable of all measurements), two races demonstrating that men of different origins may live in peace together? All that but so much more. Then what is this thing we call Canada?

The answer to that question no man has given. Nor does it matter much. Enough that the thing we call "Canadianism," for lack of a better word, has stood its first test, has demonstrated that it is a native and viable growth and now begins to take on that cast and dimension which you, in your generation, must complete while there is yet time left.

Remember that we give you no permanent title deeds to this land and its secret contents. Your lease is short, perhaps some 20,000 days altogether, and a third of them already gone; for no man, mark well, ever owns anything, whatever he may set down in the registry office, except his own private dream. But the dream of Canada, this brief and passing vision of naked mountains, hot valleys, lonely upland lakes, the wholesome sea and great rivers moving in the night—that you may own briefly by the simple act of wonderment and understanding, and, owning it, be rich, though men without your glimpse of reality may count you poor.

CRAVING MERCY for our manifest blunders, we [your predecessors] ask you to preserve this land—which we loved in our fashion—to preserve it first from that ravenous prodigality and pillage which already has gutted a large part of the American continent, consumed its forests, fouled its waters and swept its precious cargo of life-stuff, the top soil, down to the sea. Equally important, preserve it from the small and trembling men who dare not be Canadians, who forever lean on some other nation, who once leaned on Britain and now lean on the U.S. and must always lean on something, even if it is nothing better than a lamp post.

But the leaners have always been a small minority of Canadians. Canada is a vertical structure, not a leaning tower of Pisa. In my lifetime the leaners have diminished satisfactorily in numbers and in influence. You take Canada for granted as a sovereign and successful nation. You would not recognize or believe the state of the national mind when I was a boy and Canada was still, for all essential purposes, in part a British colony and in part a disregarded camp-follower of the United States. You cannot yet perceive the distance we have marched in a single generation—a march without banners, bands or paper proclamations but steady, sure, silent and Canadian.

Nor can you ever hope in your lifetime to know a truly stable society, since you have come upon the stage in the second act of a world revolution and the third and perhaps other acts, more violent and obscure, have yet to be performed. This need not worry you too much. A stable society is most likely a dead society. A perfect rhythm is only for a funeral march.

And therefore look to no easy solutions of anything; always doubt the quick shortcuts which will be offered cheaply by the peddlers of politics; and steel yourselves to enter not a sane world of inevitable Victorian progress but a universal lunatic asylum where to be truly sane is to be as one man counted among 10,000.

THIS PROSPECT you will perceive for yourselves as soon as you step from the well-ordered life of the lecture room into the anarchy of a deranged world, which calls itself modern but is, in fact, ridiculously obsolete—a world which, after a century of forward motion, has retreated before a Marxian counter-revolution, a world which is compelled by its inventions to be one and yet is split in two by a civil war without national boundaries like the old wars of religion; a world, in short, which must be unified, must escape the anarchy of national sovereignties or perish.

You will perceive also, soon enough, that nothing in real life is what it seems to be. We live in a joint conspiracy to hide the spectres behind the façade and the neon lights. Life is not like the text books. It is not like a colored advertisement in a slick magazine, a neat editorial capsule in a newspaper, or a parliamentary speech.

Beware the Mass Man and the Mass Mind which is more dangerous to America today than the enemy abroad. Remember, as educated men, that the mass of itself never produces anything of note. Remember that democracy is not based, as is commonly supposed, upon the preposterous assumption that the majority is always right, but on a much deeper principle that the minority shall have the chance to prove that it is right.

Thinking has always been the hardest kind of work. It is especially hard nowadays when second-hand thoughts are thrust upon you day and night in endless anvil chorus, when bogus facts are for sale so cheaply and the deepest problems of human existence are cured with sugary pills and intellectual vitamin tablets by radio.

IN THE WORLD which you now enter it takes a strong man to resist the soft climate of ideas and move against the false currents of the times. Therefore withdraw sometimes from the carnival, isolate yourselves now and then and utilize the one tool which education has given you—the ability to think alone. Therein, by the unseen struggle of lonely men will anything great and useful be found. Only a few will come whole through that test. Only a handful in each generation of men, by their silent drudgery and inward light, will prevent civilization from sliding backward toward the dark. Some of you may be among that handful. If so you will find with Chaucer that the life is so short, the craft so long to learn.

You will surely find, if you are looking for success, that all but a few men are looking in the wrong direction. In my lifetime men of America have looked mostly in the direction of money and, by a final feat of distortion, have even turned

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Being, in part, an address to the Convocation of the University of British Columbia, May 18, 1951, on which occasion Mr. Hutchison was the recipient of an honorary degree. Bruce Hutchison, of Victoria, is one of Canada's best-known editors and writers; his works include the internationally-known "The Unknown Country" and more recently, "The Fraser".

WHILE WE WATCH KOREA

IRAN: BOILING IN OIL

by Willson Woodside

MOLOTOV was quite plain about it. In his negotiations with Hitler and Ribbentrop in Berlin in November 1940, aimed at extending their alliance and the division of the world between them, he laid down explicitly that "*the aspirations of the Soviet Union are centred in the direction of the Persian Gulf.*"

There is nothing particularly Bolshevistic about this ambition; there has been a persistent Russian pressure on Persia for a century and a half. Perhaps it is only a coincidence, but the Kremlin seems to have travelled a long way towards its goal in Persia during the 10 months in which our attention has been held fixed on Korea.

It might also have been a coincidence that while our attention was fixed for nearly a year on the Berlin blockade, the Communist conquest of China was completed. A few more such coincidences, and the Soviets will have pinched the world from under our noses.

So short a time ago as last June, when the Korean War broke out, things were probably more favorable to us in Iran than at any time since the end of the war. The well-meaning Shah had appointed, partly on American suggestion, the strongest and most honest leader in the country, General Ali Razmara, as Prime Minister.

It was widely said in Teheran that Razmara had the favor of America. But, as that time, rather than causing widespread resentment, this was taken to imply that he would receive American financial support for his big reform schemes. Had not the Seven-Year Plan been worked out with the aid of American consultants? Razmara now asked for a $500 million American loan to put it through. And to show how much in earnest he was, he attempted something entirely new in Persian politics: a crackdown on wealthy tax-evaders, whose names he published.

The Shah joined wholeheartedly in the effort by dividing up his vast estates among landless peasants. The dawn of reform had broken over Iran. But the U.S. had turned its attention away, just at the critical moment, to distant Korea. Almost casually, it offered Iran a development loan of $25 million, in place of the $500 million requested. Razmara was too humiliated to take it before parliament for confirmation.

Then the Anglo-Iranian oil agreement came up for revision, and British mismanagement took over from American. The oil company has long been the favorite whipping boy of Persian politics; but it had made a good offer, increasing the Persian share of oil profits, in 1949. It had, however, made no effort to propagandize its offer among the Persian people. And the offer, though in some respects more favorable to Persia that the straight 50-50 split of profits which the Americans had offered Saudi Arabia, took more explaining.

THE British Government, though it had so much at stake in the oil agreement itself and in the whole situation in Iran, failed to step in and do the public relations job which the oil company was muffing. The carelessness with which the whole thing was handled seems almost incredible. Yet it should not be assumed that it was just a matter for an extra information officer or two. What had to be countered was the furious activity of a vast Soviet establishment in Teheran.

What had to be done can best be measured from the scale of Soviet activity in Iran. In the midst of Teheran, the equivalent of some 20 city blocks are enclosed by a ten-foot stone wall, to form a Soviet citadel. From this "privileged sanctuary" of the embassy enclosure the supposedly supressed Tudeh Party is quite openly supported. Its leaders make no attempt to deny that their party literature is printed on Soviet presses, within the embassy. The amount of the monthly subsidy in Soviet gold to the Tudeh Party is estimated at about one-third of a million dollars. To and from this busy centre there is a heavy traffic in cars and trucks, travelling far and wide through the country. To make them less conspicuous, they are not Soviet models, nor do they bear the customary diplomatic licences.

While the British and Americans permitted themselves only an occasional glance out of the corner of their eye towards Iran, this vast Soviet apparatus had spread the seductive cry of "nationalization" throughout the country, prepared for the demonstrations and strikes to put it over, and bought up the available politicians—and quite probably the assassins, who entered on such a busy season.

ON MARCH 7 Premier Ali Razmara rose in parliament, to argue in favor of accepting a new 50-50 split in profits with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, and against nationalization. He pointed out that Iran did not have the billion-odd dollars with which to buy out the company's installations (including the world's biggest refinery, at Abadan); that not one of the 80,000 Iranians employed by the company held a key technical job; and that, if Iran took over the wells and refineries, and learned to operate them, she still lacked the tankers and the sales organization to dispose of the oil in a highly competitive world market. He was assassinated a few hours later.

Hussein Ala, the doughty little man who fought Iran's case in the UN when the Red Army was forced out of the country in 1946, took up the unenviable task. But by this time any call for moderation was answered by "Traitor!" "Nationalization" had become outright expropriation, lock, stock and barrel. In some magic way, it was going to solve all the country's problems and make everybody rich.

Quite logically, Ala was succeeded by Mossadegh, the fanatic nationalist who has for years fought against all foreign interests in Iran. Though so wildly emotional as to leave his sanity somewhat in doubt, Mossadegh is conceded to be honest. He has put through the nationalization, and there is now only a question of ways and means.

What's going to come out of all this? It is obviously too late to try to argue with the Iranians

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IRAN—ITS OIL AND ITS STRATEGIC POSITION

—New York Times

SHAH *reviews his Kurdish tribesmen, object of attention from Soviets, who promise them independence.*

—Wide World

—Capital Press

ABBOTT: " . . . *on the point of achieving an appreciable measure of success.*"

BOOM CHECKED

INFLATION: Is the Heat Off?

by Michael Barkway

AROUND Ottawa there is a restrained, but growing, optimism that the Abbott treatment for inflation is beginning to work. For all his jaunty cheerfulness Finance Minister Abbott himself is pretty cautious about public prophecies. But he did say in a speech the other day that he thought the Government was "on the point of achieving an appreciable measure of success" with fiscal and credit controls.

What this means is that the Government thinks its controls are beginning to bite. Some of the splurge may be going out of the boom. Business is being a little more careful how it spends its money. Business, and public authorities too, are being more careful about proposed new projects —new stores or better highways or new office fittings for the second VP.

If the Government is right about this—and it is too early to be sure—civilian expenditure may be checked at the very point where it competes most directly with the defence program. This may not be very exciting for the housewife and breadwinner worrying about prices of beef and milk and clothes for the kids. But in the long run it might be more important than any immediate reduction in the price of milk.

One of the important factors in the business outlook, of course, is the increased taxation of the April budget; but from the anti-inflationary point of view three other things—which have happened with Government approval or by Government edict—are just as important. They are:

Chartered banks' restraint of credit.

The drop in the price of Government bonds.

The new rule deferring depreciation allowances for four years except on approved or essential developments.

Bank loans for all purposes (except call loans and loans to provinces and municipalities) increased by $56 million in 1948; by $97 million in 1949; by $477 million in 1950. In the last quarter of 1950 alone, they went up by $299 million. This great increase in loans was the background for the banks' meeting with Governor Graham Towers of the Bank of Canada in February. The restriction of credit which all the banks agreed to at the suggestion (not the command) of the Bank of Canada went into effect at the end of February. It didn't have much effect on the first quarter of the year, when bank loans again increased by $205 million. But if the mail pouring into Finance Minister Abbott's office is any indication, the squeeze is now on. Complaints are streaming in, many of them from the "little fellows", about the credit they want and can't get.

The hope is that the tightening of credit will not only put a crimp in unnecessary expansions; it may also check the piling up of inventories which also affects price increases.

A large firm was convinced this spring that prices were still going up. It tried to borrow money from the banks to lay in some more stocks. The banks turned thumbs down. But the firm had a large modern warehouse free of encumbrance. So it went to an insurance company and asked for a mortgage at 5 per cent on half the value of the warehouse. Just to lay in inventory. I haven't heard if it got the money, but the odds were against it. The insurance company would want at least 5½ per cent.

Drop in Bonds

The drop in the price of Government bonds has had very wide effects on interest rates. The yield on Dominion Government 16-year bonds has now got to around 3¼ per cent. Canadian bonds dropped along with U.S. bonds from the beginning of March. That was when the Federal Reserve Board won its fight with Secretary of the Treasury Snyder and withdrew its support from the market. So far as can be learned, the Bank of Canada has not supported the bond market since then. Two effects of the lower bond prices suit the Government's policy particularly well.

Most of the insurance companies are still holding the bulk of their Government bonds. They never like to sell bonds at a loss, and recent conferences in Ottawa persuaded most of them that wholesale selling of bonds would benefit neither them nor the country. This is one of the main reasons why many of them have been relatively short of lending funds and pretty choosy about their commitments. The general rate on mortgages has been 5½ per cent and up since March; and you can't always get a mortgage at that.

In these circumstances loans under the National Housing Act present the Government with a real difficulty. Central Mortgage and Housing's 4½ per cent mortgages allowed for 3 per cent on the 25 per cent of the money the Government put up, and 5 per cent on the 75 per cent put up by the insurance companies. But the 5 per cent rate has now ceased to have any attractions for the companies, and the 3 per cent is less than the Government is having to pay for its own loans. As a matter of deliberate policy, London Life and Sun Life have earmarked some of their funds for NHA loans; most of the rest just won't take new loans. In strict fiscal terms this may suit the Government's policy, but it conflicts directly with PM St. Laurent's assurance that housing shall have top priority next to defence.

Municipal Financing

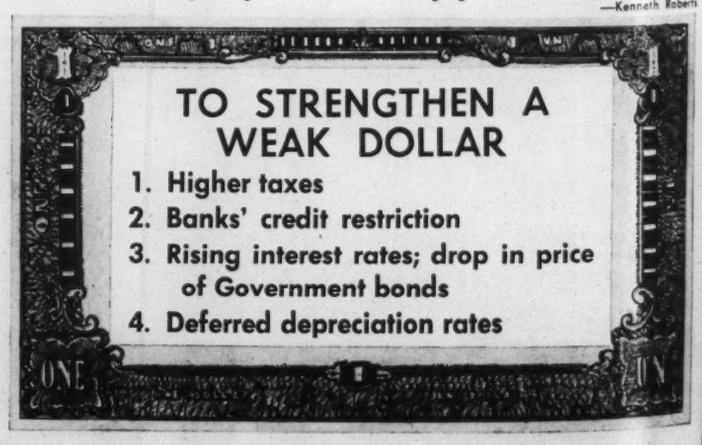
The second important effect of the drop in Dominion bonds is on provincial and municipal financing. More and more public authorities trying to sell new bond issues are taking the pilgrim's path to New York. Most of them are shocked to find that they will have to pay in the neighborhood of 4 per cent—often more—if they are to float their issues at all.

The beauty of this business to the politician is apparent. No one can blame Ottawa if he can't borrow money in New York. Ottawa has not told anyone he can't borrow money. It hasn't forbidden any capital expansion (with the single exception of a short list of uses for which you cannot get steel). And even Ottawa's latest fiscal hurdle still leaves it up to you whether to go ahead with your plans or not. It's quite impossible now, and probably always will be impossible, to tell just how much unnecessary business expenditure is curtailed by the deferred depreciation allowances. Again here is one case.

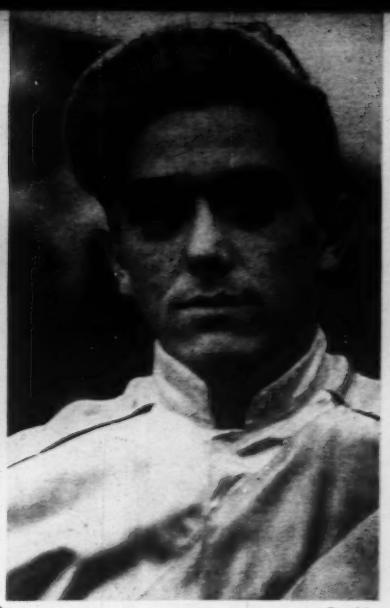
A big chain store has forbidden any of its branches to spend more than $500 on improvements and expansions without head office sanction. The manager must get along with his old furniture a bit longer, instead of buying new and writing it off against depreciation in five years. The new flossy lighting will wait a bit longer. That new store front must wait too.

All this gives some reason to hope that the soaring demand for goods and services by the business community may be checked this year. If so, Mr. Abbott has scored his first victory against inflation. It's still a long way from being decisive. But it's encouraging so far as it goes.

—Kenneth Roberts


TO STRENGTHEN A WEAK DOLLAR
1. Higher taxes
2. Banks' credit restriction
3. Rising interest rates; drop in price of Government bonds
4. Deferred depreciation rates

—Batten



—Turofsky

A NOTABLE TRIO *in 92nd running of the King's Plate: the favorite Britannia, owner E. P. Taylor* (l.) *and jockey Gil Robillard.*

TURF TALK

RACING'S BIGGEST SEASON, IF...

by Kim McIlroy

CANADA'S horsemen are hoping that 1951 may be their biggest season yet, if . . .

There are so many headaches which can be filed away under that "if" that some of the owners and trainers and jockeys, and maybe a lot of the fans too, are wondering if the whole business is worth the worries.

It may not be worth the worries, but it's certainly worth a great deal in dollars and cents, not only to those engaged whole-time or part-time in operating it, but to the various governments who siphon off a fat layer of richest cream.

As to the horse-player, that's something else again.

Last year wasn't the racing industry's most profitable—1949 claims that honor—but the figures are still reasonably impressive. On 356 days of racing across the country, which saw some 2,761 individual races for prize money totalling $3,003,905, the Dominion's betting fraternity—its legal betting fraternity, that is—passed exactly $53,469,032 through the pari-mutuel windows.

This final figure was about six million down from the previous year, a fact which the horsemen attributed to a number of factors, most notably an increase in provincial taxes in Ontario and elsewhere.

There are tracks for the running horses in six of the provinces from British Columbia to Quebec, and in cities from Vancouver to Montreal. Their statistics varied widely.

While Toronto, with four tracks, stood at the top of the heap, there was also Red Deer, Alberta, where six races on two racing days for $410 in prizes saw exactly $613 wagered. That doesn't mean that the East garnered all the gravy, by any means. Next to Toronto was Vancouver, then Fort Erie, Ontario, and then Winnipeg. Provincially speaking, British Columbia, Alberta, and Manitoba all outdid Quebec at the betting wickets.

Top money-winning owner for 1950 was Toronto's E. P. Taylor, whose prizes totalled something over $58,000. Mr. Taylor's best horse, however, was the third-place Britannia, the favorite to take the King's Plate this year. Leading horse was last year's Plate winner, McGill, ridden by 27-year-old Chris Rogers (*see cover*). McGill, in winning three times, placing thrice, and showing once, earned just $18,882 for his owner, V. J. Sheridan of Toronto.

What the new year will bring, no one knows, but it is off to an auspicious start toward the big event of the season, the 92nd King's Plate, to be run at the Woodbine in Toronto on May 26, before a traditionally overflowing crowd of international celebrities and others implicated in the improvement of the breed. Last year, there were 30,000 fans in attendance.

AS EVERYONE knows, or should know, the Plate is the oldest continuously-run horse race in North America. This year's edition will be the 92nd. To the original royal purse of 50 guineas, $15,000 has been added, so that a win pays off in cash as well as in glory.

Students of form will be interested to note that the Plate has been won for the past two years by offspring of the redoubtable Bunty Lawless, probably the greatest sire ever raised in Canada, and there is an excellent chance that the proud progenitor will make it three in a row.

The King's Plate may be the most colorful and the most important feature that Canadian racing followers have to look forward to, but it's by no means the only one.

In Ontario, the Prince of Wales Plate, for three-year-olds, is run at Thorncliffe a week or so after the King's Plate. During the fall meets, there are the Coronation Stakes and the Breeders' Stakes at Woodbine, and Mrs. Orpen's Cup and Saucer at Long Branch.

Nor would it be fair to leave the East without mentioning the Quebec version of the King's Plate, which is run at Montreal's Blue Bonnets track. This race is actually older in years than the Woodbine event, but it has not been run continuously. It is being gradually built up, however, under the aegis of the hard-working Lucien Chartrand, whose efforts have recently led to the Montreal tracks showing more improvement in the quality of their races than anywhere else.

At Polo Park in Winnipeg will be run the Winnipeg Futurity, for two-year-olds, the open Speers Handicap, and, around Labor day, the important Canadian Derby for three-year-olds.

FOR the Prairie Provinces, 1951 certainly looks like the greatest season of them all. Edmonton has a fine new double-decked, covered grandstand which is among the world's most modern, and may succeed in obtaining the Alberta Derby, which has usually been run at Calgary. Although Edmonton hasn't yet caught up to Winnipeg, it is certainly far ahead on any per capita basis, and may yet become the racing centre of the prairies.

In Saskatchewan, there will be racing at Regina and Saskatoon, and, on a somewhat more modest scale, at Moose Jaw, which had nine races in two days last season.

Vancouver's two tracks, Lansdowne Park and Exhibition Park, will see the running of the Coast's two major events, the British Columbia Derby and Futurity.

Lovers of the hurdles and steeplechase will be able to see the jumpers at only one track, the Woodbine, where one race each day is set aside for them.

The coming season looks like a good one for followers of the trotters and pacers, if not for the promoters of the sulky races. It is a fact which can easily be overlooked that there are more standard breds than thoroughbreds in Canada, and there are a great deal more tracks featuring them, even if many tracks are on the small side.

One which isn't small is the Thorncliffe Raceway, just outside Toronto, which opened with a flourish last July. Backed to the tune of half a million dollars by a group of Canadian promoters, the half-mile Thorncliffe plant gave the standard bred fans a track to compare with the best that the runners could offer. $200,000 was offered in purses for a 42-day meeting: the highest $15,000 for the Canadian Cup for pacers.

It had been hoped to institute night racing,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Ontario:

WARMING UP

ONTARIO'S crime probe committee began to get down to cases.

Inspector William Tomlinson, mild-mannered chief of the anti-gambling squad of the Ontario Provincial Police took the stand. He, for the first time, named names and gave figures. He told how Ontario got its racing news—from a telegraph wire that ran from Montreal to Chicago with "drops" at Detroit, Toronto and Hamilton. Controlling the wire, he said, was a Toronto man, Sam Roher.

This had been determined by search warrant raids in March of this year on the *Daily Turf and Sporting News* in Toronto and on the offices of a firm of accountants. Correspondence had shown that the Chicago boss was a man by the name of Tom Kelly, who "didn't want anything in writing" regarding the contracts.

A man in Montreal paid $200 a week for the wire service. *Daily Turf and Sporting News* paid "half its profits". Buyers in Hamilton and Windsor (until the service was cut off after raids by Tomlinson) paid $50 a week.

With this information the committee decided it would like to hear more from the persons concerned. They were ordered to appear.

Already waiting to appear before the committee were officials of the Bell Telephone Company. What they would have to explain, among other things: why in Toronto in 1942, when householders were frantic for phone service, there were 55 telephones at one premises at Royal York Road in Toronto. Also why there could be 12 telephones, connected on a common cable, in one residence in Windsor.

The committee decided it would hear from Inspector Tomlinson and other police officers before it called the 'phone witnesses. It wanted all the facts before it.

Telephone company solicitors agreed with this. In fact they said it was their own idea. They also would like to know all the facts.

It looked as though the committee, in its early stages very slow, would yet provide some fire-works.

British Columbia:

THE SEAMY SIDE

VICTORIA'S police commission turned this week to Attorney-General Gordon Wismer for help. It asked him to back Police Chief Blackstock in probing a claim that 47 Victoria and Vancouver citizens had lost $250,000 to confidence men in the past 10 years.

The complainant was William A. Scott, who lost $9,000. With him were others, including Robert M. Betts, of Victoria's nearby Sooke, who said his late father and brother lost $60,000. And, said Mr. Scott, he had told the Attorney - General's department in 1949 what was going on.

Mr. Scott pointed at two men, one recently jailed for seven years, one for three, on fraud counts. What he wants now, he says, is to trace his money, get it back.

Vancouver heard a complaint of a different sort. City Prosecutor A. Stewart McMorran told a council committee that bookies are out of hand and he wanted council to cancel the cigar-store "front" licences of offenders. Admitted Mayor Hume: "The gambling situation in Vancouver is bad." McMorran said that the bookies have compete wire services into Vancouver, hinted darkly that if something isn't done, gambling-crime could blow up into the situation now felt in many parts of the U.S.

PODIAL PEEVES

IN VANCOUVER, the newly formed BC Philharmonic Orchestra had survived union difficulties which scuttled last season's projected series and was presenting an ambitious program: Beethoven's Ninth ("Choral") Symphony. The Orchestra and the specially recruited and trained amateur choir of 200 voices were under the baton of Maestro Jacques Singer. It was duly performed last week.

Beneath the exalted strains of Schiller's "Ode to Joy" there were inter-podial rumblings. Victoria Symphony's Maestro Hans Gruber, on a busman's holiday, stopped off to catch the performance. What he heard didn't please him.

"Nobody knew where he [Singer] was. Some of the orchestra even stopped playing at intervals. The chorus squealed like stuck pigs. It was a crime to go before an audience in such an unprepared state," he told Victoria critics.*

Hotly retorted Maestro Singer, the stormy petrel ex-conductor of the Vancouver Symphony: "It is the privilege of every man to make an ass of himself. Gruber has abused that privilege."

New Brunswick:

AW—NO FUN!

PREMIER John B. McNair, KC, doesn't mind lambasting his small Progressive Conservative opposition with verbal brickbats, but he draws the line when it comes to attacking the enemy with more tangible weapons.

And so, when prorogation hour drew near for the third session of New Brunswick's 41st Legislature, Mr. McNair suggested to his followers that it might be the course of discretion this year to forget about the age-old "battle of the bills."

The "battle" is a traditional fray that breaks out violently each year just after Lieutenant-Governor D. Laurence MacLaren steps out of the assembly chamber. In anticipation, members of both Liberal and Progressive Conservative parties (there aren't any CCF'ers) quietly pile up rolls of legislative bills on their desks, and any other papers within reach, and when the door closes behind His Honor the barrage immediately makes the dignified air look as though a giant hailstorm has struck.

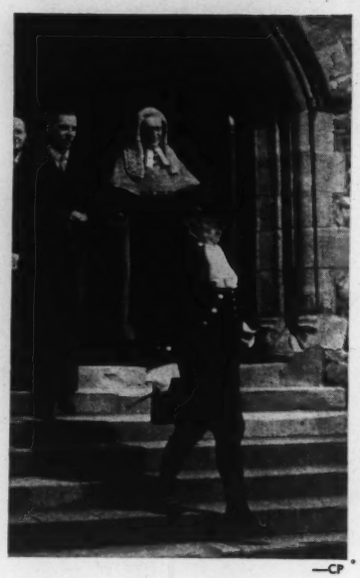
Lately it has been a one-sided battle, because the Liberals have 46 members, the Conservatives only five. Last year one of the outnumbered Opposition members, Financial Critic Hugh John Flemming of Carleton County, became a casualty. An accurately aimed bill gave him a nose bleed.

This time the outcome might have been disastrous—because the Legislature had adopted a record total of 239 bills, including such weighty legislation as the 15-page City of Fredericton bill. To add to the hazard, the members now keep their personal copies of bills in hard-covered folders.

Liberals who had been gathering "ammunition" were disappointed, and the two lone Conservatives in the chamber looked relieved, when the premier offered his suggestion, which was tantamount to a ruling.

The frustrated legislators had the satisfaction, anyway, of noisily slamming their desk covers up and down to mark the end of the session.

*Wrote Vancouver Sun critic Stanley Bligh, "It was precise, glowing, alive."



—CP

HIGH SHERIFF: *Senator W. Rupert Davies, president of the Kingston (Ont.) Whig-Standard, leaves the parish church of Welshpool, Wales, in his robes of office as High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire. Senator Davies was born in Welshpool in 1879 and left for Canada at the age of 14. As High Sheriff, he now holds one of the highest honors his native county can bestow. Behind him is the Assize Judge, Hon. Sir Wintringham Norton Atable.*

—Heinz, New York

MAESTROS: *Gruber* (l.), *Singer*: *"Ode to Joy" with snarls fortissimé é sostenuto.*

Quebec:

FADE OUT

OLD-TIME COURT attendants and reporters are quietly raking in their bets these days. The clamorous vice probe which has been lurching along its uneven course for the last eight months—harassed by lack of money and legal quibbles—is no more.

A writ of prohibition issued by Mr. Justice Louis Cousineau has suspended the hearings into Montreal vice conditions. The suspension is for an indefinite period and court attendants and reporters old enough to remember two other attempts to uncover tie-ups between police and corruption are saying, "I told you so." These people have been saying all along that this third probe would get nowhere.

The writ of prohibition was issued on the grounds that Mr. Justice Francois Caron, probe judge, was partial, exceeded his jurisdiction and acted as a complainant and judge at the same time during the hearings.

The betting now is that this is the last of the probe, instituted by crusader Pacifique Plante, dismissed head of the police morality squad, against a host of police and city officials.

SIGN OF PROGRESS

THE STORY goes that an 80-year-old grandmother was reminiscing about how she went to Montreal as a girl and there, on the amazing streetcars, carved her initials into the seat of the car on which she was travelling. Then, as the old lady paused for breath, her grandson piped up to say:

"That is true, Granny. I ride to work every day on that same car."

It could be that a few of the cars belonging to the Montreal Tramway Company are not more than 60 years of age—but the story shows the deep disgust in which the tram service is held in Montreal. The service is inadequate, painfully slow and amazingly uncomfortable.

So every one let out a small cheer—prompted by the wish that perhaps this was an augury of better things to come—when the newly-formed Montreal Transportation Commission offered to buy the 70,000 outstanding shares of the privately-owned MTC.

The cheer was brought about be-

WORLD AFFAIRS

DIVIDE AND CONQUER

If the Soviet Can Split the Allies, Cut Off U.S. She Can Get What She Wants Without a War

by Karl Kratochvil

WHAT are the aims of Soviet foreign policy? Is Russia intent on simple imperial expansion, is Russian action inspired by ideological motives or is it merely prompted by fear of the West?

One must stick to facts and avoid theories or predictions based on insufficient data. The Soviet Union is probing for weak spots all over the world; if and whenever she finds one she moves in. With some hesitations it is possible to admit that fear of an attack from the West does exist in the Soviet Union. But I do not consider that fear to be a really essential point in Soviet foreign policy.

From my own observations of recent history and my own experience of Cominform diplomacy, I believe that Soviet foreign policy has two main inspirations. First, a curious mixture of mis-shapen Marxism and "realpolitik"; second, the desire to obtain control of the economies of as many countries as possible, and, if it can be done, without war. The latter factor now seems to be dominant.

This is clear from an examination of Russia's relations with the satellite states. At first Russia was able to explain her actions in terms of an ideological struggle against capitalism. But the conflict with Yugoslavia and the form it has since taken showed that ideology had been replaced by simple imperialism. Economic covetousness is now the strongest motive in this imperialist policy, as is clearly shown in the Soviet treatment of Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet Union, while politically and militarily strong, is still relatively undeveloped economically. So it seems she is employing her military and political power to strengthen her economic development by acquiring new territories, new industries (as in Czechoslovakia and Eastern Germany) and new man-power (as in China). This exploitation is carried out through a system of vassal states.

Supreme Aim

At this stage Moscow's foreign policy has tactically one supreme aim —to split the Western Powers and isolate the United States. In this process the "neutralization" of India's foreign policy and of Indian public opinion plays a vital part.

Although present political terminology speaks of the existence of two world political blocs, in fact there is only one well-organized bloc, the Soviet one.

In India, the Russians must be careful not to alienate public opinion; they must influence it in their own favor or at least encourage it to be "neutral" between Russia and the West. Moscow seems to believe that if India can be controlled the rest of South-East Asia will follow. If the Soviet Union were sure of India's political "neutrality" she would without hesitation and possibly without delay take more positive steps, political or even military, wherever she thought them necessary to achieve her aims.

Russia will therefore continue to seize every chance of exploiting political differences within other countries as well as between them. One of the most powerful instruments for confusing and dividing world opinion is the so-called Peace movement.

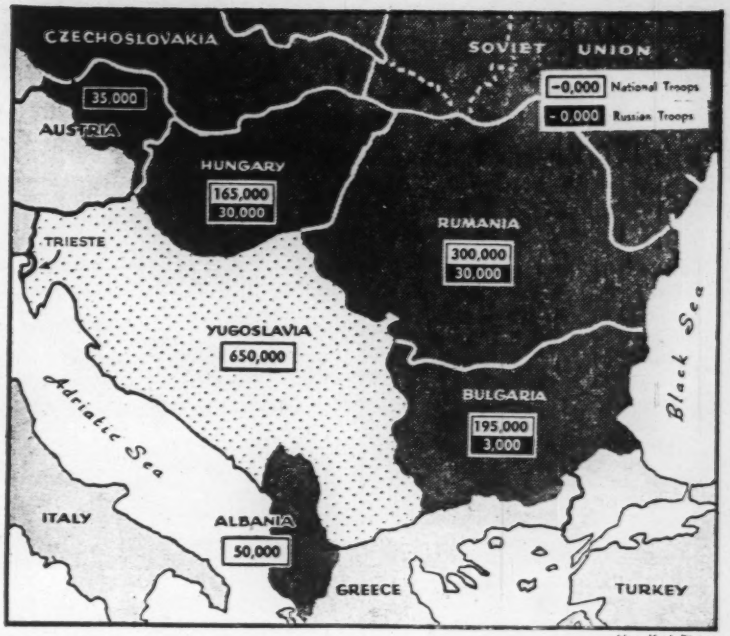
Tension Curves

But behind this "peace" screen does Russia mean war? The climax of tension between Russia and the West seems to me to depend on the relation of two curves—that of Western rearmament and that of Russia's stockpiling of atom bombs. This climax, which will decide the question of peace or war, once seemed likely to occur about 1953. Now it will probably come sooner.

In this East-West conflict there are three chief nerve centres. In Europe, the main one is at present Austria; in the world as a whole, it is, for military and strategic reasons, Persia and for political reasons, India. But the chief indicator of tension and of the approaching climax will probably be Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia is of the greatest importance to Russia both because of the political repercussions of Titoism and also because of Yugoslavia's strategic position on the "soft under-belly" of Europe. There is evidence that the Soviet-Yugoslav dispute has had a deep effect on public opinion in satellite countries.

As it is a fact that Communism is no longer a question of ideology but a governmental technique which makes the organization of resistance extremely difficult, Western policy should concentrate on helping to split the satellite peoples from Russia by using the weapon of ceaseless publicity, by bringing the Communist governments before the bar of public opinion and keeping them there.—*Special to* SATURDAY NIGHT *and* London Observer.

DR. KRATOCHVIL *recently resigned from his post as Czechoslovak Ambassador to India and has now been given political asylum in Britain.*



—New York Times

TITO'S ESTIMATE *of Hungarian, Rumanian and Bulgarian troop strength is a good indication that Reds do not underestimate Yugoslavia's importance.*

CROSSED SWORDS

TWO OLD SOLDIERS crossed swords once again as the hearings on the U.S.'s Far Eastern policy continued. Army Chief of Staff George C. Marshall took up arms for the Administration against General Douglas MacArthur.

Marshall, although lacking in the color and popular appeal with which MacArthur swept the nation, made his fair share of headlines in his scathing denunciation of MacArthur's views. If MacArthur's policy had been followed, said Marshall, it would not have helped drive the Communist invaders from Korea. Even more serious, he added, was the timing of MacArthur's public expression of his policies, which blocked plans already under way to negotiate an end to hostilities in Korea.

It was not the first time the brother generals had faced each other from opposite sides of the fence. Ever since World War II Marshall has adopted a "Europe first" policy in direct opposition to MacArthur's views. While MacArthur chafed in Australia, clamoring for arms and equipment to allow him to begin his drive to recapture the Philippines, Marshall plumped for Europe as the main theatre of operations. Both have stubbornly held to their respective viewpoints since then.

Whatever the outcome of the investigations, the Administration has found a champion who has proved himself an able fencer against the rapier thrusts of MacArthur. The two have become focal points for the biggest issue to arise in the U.S. since World War II, and the results will affect the future course of the world.

—Sovfoto

RUSSIAN TANKS *pass in review through the streets of Moscow. They may be needed, unless Stalin can get what he wants without provoking world war.*

JUST COINCIDENCE?

Tel Aviv.

SYRIAN forces have penetrated Israeli territory and occupied part of the demilitarized zone on the Israeli-Syrian border at the northern tip of the Sea of Galilee. This is the first time since the armistice that Syrians have crossed the zone line.

It is estimated that one company of Syrian regulars and approximately one company of irregulars, supported by Syrian forces in the demilitarized zone and Syrian mortars across the border, participated in the attack which, though small in terms of wars in other parts of the world, represents a serious outbreak here.

It seems more than a coincidence that the new trouble began at exactly the time that the Israeli Prime Minister, David Ben Gurion, was boarding a plane to take him to the United States, where he will launch Israel's half-billion dollar bond drive next week.

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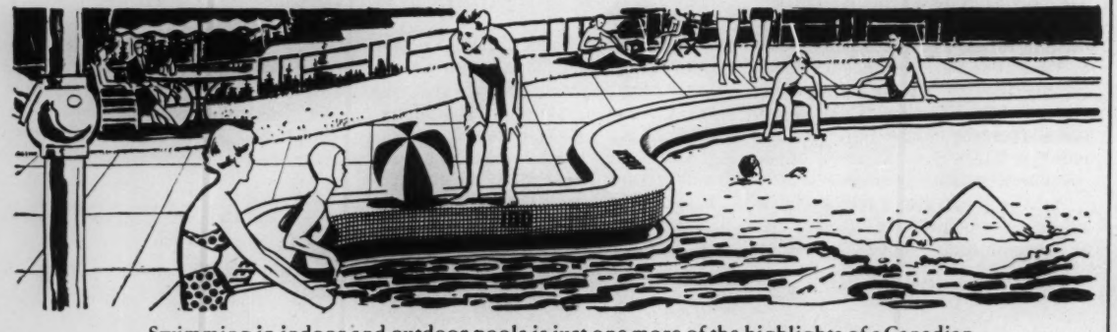

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Canadian Pacific

IRAN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

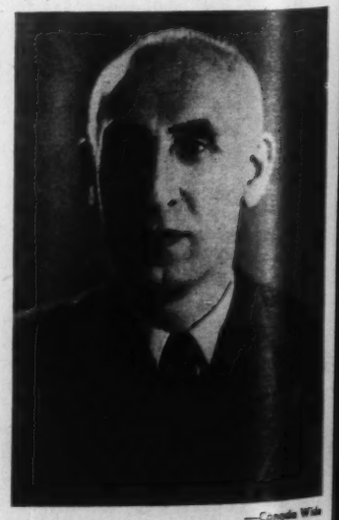
that they might not do so well, as a technically-untrained people, trying to run a highly technical business; and that even if they can continue to get the oil out of the ground and refine it, the problems of selling it and delivering it are tremendous ones. To give an idea of the tankerage needed, the Anglo-Iranian tanker fleet represents one tenth of the entire British mercantile marine.

If arguments fail, will the British use force to try to save their huge investment and win a new oil agreement from the Iranians? No longer ago than the summer of 1946 a brigade of Indian troops was moved in, to put down widespread unrest in the oil fields, which were also occupied for security purposes during both world wars. This sort of thing is supposed to have gone out of style. But it may be the only move which could still cool down the Iranian hotheads, and steady the situation there before the Soviets run off with it.

Iran is one of the most important strategic areas of the world and, with its oil riches, one of the modern world's greatest power sources. It is not going to be held by diplomatic notes.

While we would like to pour a little of Iran's oil on the troubled waters of her politics, the Soviets are quite directly and unashamedly pouring the oil on the flames. Their obvious game is to try to keep the whole situation in turmoil. Rather than seeking a single, overwhelming Communist revolution in Iran, they seem to be promoting a kind of "serial revolution." They now have brought the wild nationalists to power, by several stages; and doubtless they hope to bring their Tudeh Party to power, through several further stages.

To block the Soviets from a victory of far greater importance than any they could win in Korea is going to require a united and determined British-American effort in Iran, directed by men who know this region—by a Cromer or a Cox, if there be such today.



—Canada Wide

MOSSADEGH, *wildest of Iran's Nationalists, is newest prime minister.*

RADIO & TELEVISION

MONTREAL'S WHITE HOPE

THIS WEEK Montrealers officially exchanged the large and somewhat shabby Ford Hotel on Dorchester Street west for the fanciest radio broadcasting headquarters in Canada. Work began three years ago.

CBC's new Radio-Canada Building has an entrance that is a near rival to famed Radio City in New York for size and is even more impressive looking. And it has another beauty, not so apparent, for Montreal enthusiasts. They will tell you, with somewhat fanatical pride, that this CBC headquarters means the end of what they call "Toronto dominance" of Canada's radio market.

Montrealers feel that, for the past decade, Toronto-produced shows have been getting the lion's share of choice network times. They like to consider Montreal not only the largest city in Canada but also a greater cultural centre than "dull" Toronto.

True, $20,000 a week is paid out by CBC Montreal to some 600 free-lance artists. But Montreal hopes that shortly the prestige shows—both in drama and music—will bear the Montreal imprint.

To get the numbing statistics over with as quickly as possible: the building has 26 ultra-modern studios to provide programs for four 50,000-watt transmitters (CBM, CBF, and the two International Service shortwave transmitters at Sackville, NB); two Frequency Modulation transmitters; two shortwave transmitters to carry service to French Canada.

Within Canada itself, the Radio-Canada Building supplies programs for 18 hours a day and speaks to the world in 14 different languages. The building supplies almost 6,000 hours of network broadcasting each year—a greater volume than any other CBC production centre—and is the centre of seven incoming networks.

This service will be increased when the three television studios located in the building are put into use, probably in a year's time.

The 12-storey building contains about 700 rooms, once bedrooms and now offices. But in a broadcasting building, the heart is in the studios.

—Arnott & Rogers

EXTERIOR: *Radio-Canada Building.*

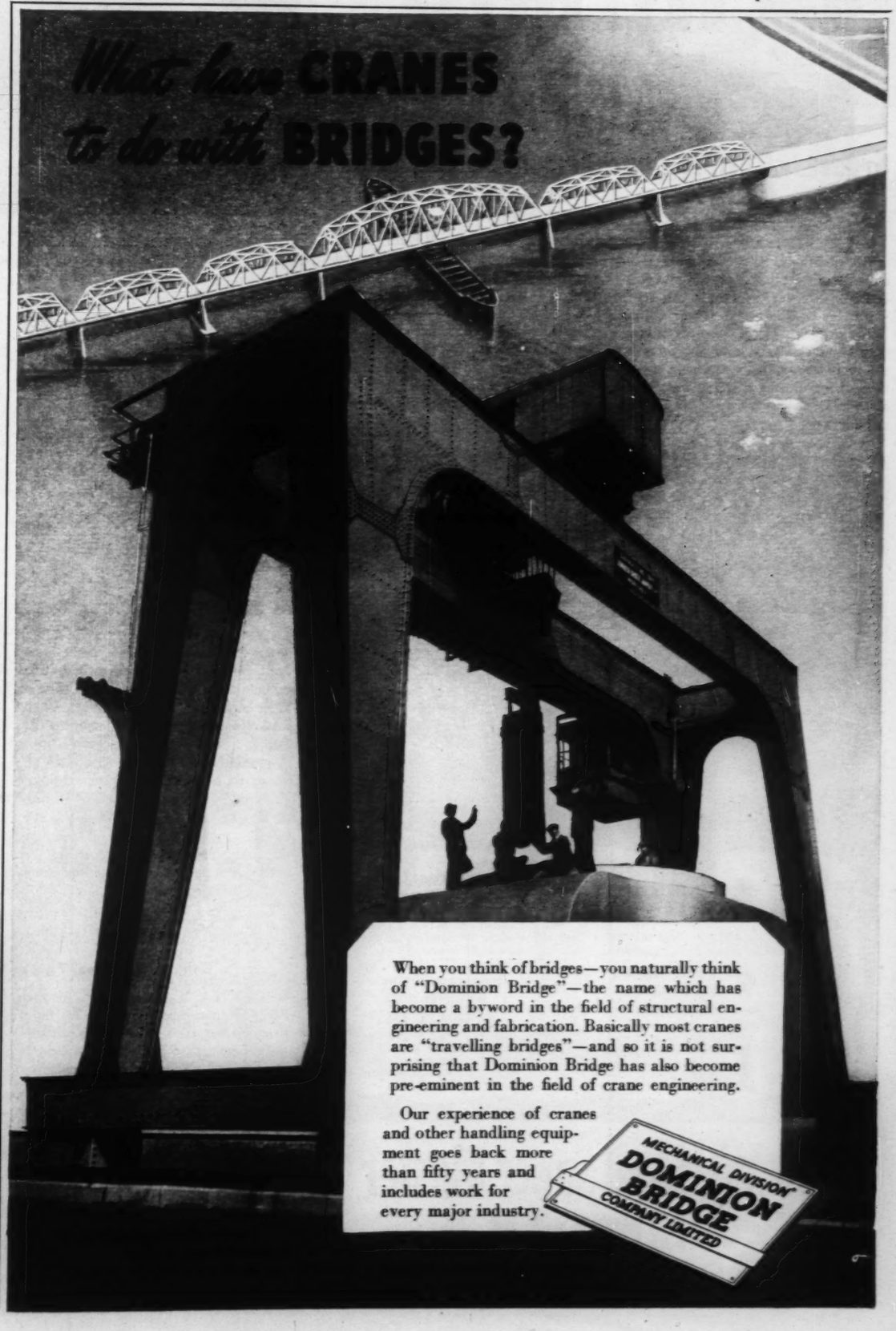
Artists are sensitive to color, so each of the 26 studios has a different color scheme. Each studio is suspended on springs or rubber within the framework of the walls, like a box within a box. The inner studio walls, ceilings and floors are specially treated to preserve the required acoustics within the studios, and the outer walls are similarly treated to isolate the studio from any outside noises.

In the studios, all acoustic tile has a different treatment on its reverse side. Thus, by merely reversing a few tiles within the studio any one of a dozen different acoustical results is achieved, making the studios among the most versatile in North America.

The Master Control Room carries a heavier program load than any other on the continent; is designed to handle five transmitters, eight outgoing and seven incoming networks, and the output from the building's 26 studios. Twenty-seven individual programs can be routed through Master Control simultaneously.

Right about here, though, crass taxpayers, more interested in pocketbooks than programs, will want to know how much all this cost the people of Canada. This is rather a delicate subject.

Since the sale of the Ford Hotel to the CBC (for a reported $3,000,000)


What have CRANES
to do with BRIDGES?
When you think of bridges—you naturally think of "Dominion Bridge"—the name which has become a byword in the field of structural engineering and fabrication. Basically most cranes are "travelling bridges"—and so it is not surprising that Dominion Bridge has also become pre-eminent in the field of crane engineering.
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—Editorial Associates

ULTRA-MODERN LOBBY *of CBC's new Radio-Canada Building in Montreal with columns of black silvertone marble; walls of mahogany flexwood.*

was announced, there has been sharp criticism in many quarters about the price, and about the purchase of an old building.

CBC officials counter by saying it would be much more expensive to put up a brand-new building and claim that alterations (which certainly ran higher than the cost of buying the building) are easier to handle in these days of shortages than construction.

And the end is not in sight—so far as spending money is concerned. The building now has a five-storey television wing which will produce TV programs for broadcast from a transmitter atop Mount Royal. And two more floors can be added to the wing when necessary.—*Frank Lowe*

LETTERS

BC Schools

IN A recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT it is stated, under British Columbia news, that at Maillardville eight hundred pupils of the Roman Catholic schools were transferred to Protestant schools. This is not correct. The Catholic pupils were transferred to the Public Schools, which are non-denominational and are open to all pupils of the district, whether Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Hindu, or Shinto, and I think probably some of all these sects attend. These are the only elementary schools in the province supported by municipal taxes and legislative grants.

Toronto, Ont. GEORGE A. CORNISH
Professor, University of Toronto.

Controls and Floor Prices

RECENTLY a news item said that Mr. Gardiner was going to set a floor price on butter . . . What is the difference between a price control and a floor price? What is the difference between price controls and subsidies? Are price controls deleterious and subsidies not? What is the matter with the natural system of price controls called the Law of Supply and Demand?

Winnipeg, Man. GEORGE A. RUSSELL

Bilingual "U"

THE article on the University of Ottawa (SN, April 17) was a fine piece of informative reading. But it is not the only bilingual institution in the Empire or the U.S. St. Joseph's University, in New Brunswick, (Westmorland Co.), is very much a bilingual institution. French and English languages are compulsory and are considered as major subjects in all courses of study . . .

Saint John, NB. J.H.A.C.

Isotopes in Industry

RE ISOTOPE story (SN, April 10) . . . Canada possesses one of the few commercial concerns devoted exclusively to furthering the use of radio-isotopes in industry. This company, recently incorporated as "Isotope Products Limited", has been in operation for over six months and has already explored several novel applications in a field which, we are convinced, has an extremely "active" future.

Oakville, Ont. P. J. STEWART

Montreal Club

IN THE April 24 edition of SN I note the statement that the "largest women's musical club anywhere in Canada is located in Regina. It has 1,000 members." The Ladies' Morning Musical Club of Montreal, of which I was Secretary-Treasurer for 37 years, has a membership of 1,209 this year, and the average for many years has been between eleven and twelve hundred members. It is also the oldest club of the kind in Canada.

Montreal, Que. (MISS) E. M. DAVIDSON

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

FESTIVAL CRITICS SILENCED

Britons Determined That Big Exhibition Will Cheer Natives, Stimulate Tourism

London.

LIKE the Great Exhibition of 1851 the Festival of Britain was begun and carried on in an atmosphere of doubt and satirical criticism. There were, of course, many staunch believers. Otherwise it could not have been brought to completion. But the doubters and critics were numerous and highly vocal. Now there are none left—or at least no one to listen to them. The Festival has had a brilliant opening, and all Britain is rejoicing in the promise of its continuous and growing success.

London gave to the Festival a grand first night, with both sides of the river a blaze of colored lights, as if such things as fuel shortages were never again to be thought of. The streets of central London and especially the Embankment were crowded with rejoicing throngs, as if also there were no such things as war-clouds. As the King said in his opening speech from the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral, "this is no time for despondency." And London seemed, for the moment at least, to have put all gloomy thoughts out of mind. London rejoiced whole-heartedly.

While London is naturally the centre of the Festival, this great "symbol of Britain's abiding courage and vitality", as the King described it, is not by any means exclusively a London occasion. One of the most important and valuable features of the whole show is that it is really nation-wide, and that there are few places in the Kingdom which are not doing their bit, whether large or small, to mark their share in the celebrations.

In Scotland, among much else, there is to be a gathering of the clans with the march past of a thousand pipers—an aural ordeal that perhaps only a Scotsman can face with entire equanimity. In Wales, in Northern Ireland, in the great industrial centres, in the ancient cathedral towns of Canterbury and York, everywhere there are exhibitions, or musical and dramatic festivals, or pageants and processions. Lady Godiva is returning to Coventry—in pink tights this time—and Piers the Plowman to the Malvern hills. At Leeds in the Midlands a local parachute battalion is going to jump into a lake. There is something for all tastes.

Englishmen have often been accused of taking their pleasures sadly, but they don't mean to take this Festival sadly. Whatever else visitors may see, they will not be faced with gloom

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and anxiety. Like the good hosts they are, the British people have put all that away, so far as their guests are concerned. They mean that this Festival should be a great success. If it isn't, it will not be through any fault or lack of effort on their part, but because "the time is out of joint." This risk is being cheerfully taken.

STILL WELL IN LINE

AS WAS generally expected, the strong opposition in the Socialist Party to the charges for false teeth and spectacles—small as they are—in the National Health Service Bill, broke out when that measure was debated in the House of Commons. There were three hours of bitter discussion in which Socialist backbenchers attacked the Government for what they described as a "cruel and mean" burden on the working-classes. But when it came to the division only three had the courage to vote against the Government. There were, however, a large number of rather ostentatious abstentions.

Bevan voted on the Government side. That also was expected, for he only a few days previously stated that he would continue to give the Prime Minister his support to enable him "to choose his own time for a General Election." No doubt all the other rebels would have done the same, if there had been the slightest chance of the Opposition voting against the Bill. The debate was thus very much a stage-fight, but it does indicate a rift in the Party that is wide and deep.

—*P.O'D.*

■ When John Farris, KC, appearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in an appeal from British Columbia, expressed his regret that it would be the last time he would have that great privilege, the tribute he paid to the work of the Privy Council and the very valuable services it had rendered to Canada aroused applause in this country.

Lord Simon, who presided, said in reply that the Committee had listened with real emotion to what Farris had said. It was a great comfort to know that Canada's decision to forego such appeals was not due to dissatisfaction with the Committee's work.

—Miller

ON THE JOB: *First trip abroad for new U.K. Foreign Minister Herbert Morrison was to Paris for talks with French Foreign Minister R. Schuman.*

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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Prof. F. C. A. Jeanneret has been appointed Principal of University College, Toronto. Chairman of the Humanities Division of the School of Graduate Studies, University of Toronto, and head of the University College Department of French, he has been on the staff for 38 years.

Wing Commander E. L. Wurtele, RCAF Senior Staff Officer in Newfoundland, has been posted for return duty in Toronto. He will be succeeded by **Wing Commander Gosse.**

HONORS

Dr. H. E. Johns, Department of physics, and **Dr. Mabel F. Timlin,** Economics Department, University of Saskatchewan and **Dr. Max Wyman** of Edmonton have been appointed Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada. **Dr. T. Thorvaldson,** former Dean of Graduate Studies at the University of Saskatchewan, has been awarded the Henry Marshall Tory Medal of the Society for contributions in the field of chemistry. **G. D. Fasman** of Drumheller, Alberta, has been awarded a $2,500 scholarship by the Society for post-doctorate studies in organic chemistry.

DEATHS

Wilfrid J. P. Jenner, KC, DFC, 54, well-known Toronto lawyer; in Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto.

Mother Saint George of the Congregation de Notre Dame, 51, formerly Gertrude McGuigan of Hunter River, PEI, and sister of Cardinal McGuigan. She was the founder and former Dean of Marianopolis College, Montreal; in Toronto, after a prolonged illness.

HERITAGE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

the pursuit of material gain into an upside-down and bastard religion, presenting God Almighty on the one hand as a superior sort of Capitalist or, on the other, as a disciple and echo of Karl Marx.

That madness, I suspect, already is passing in your generation. The young know, or if they do not know, the income tax collector will soon tell them, that the era of the Rich Man and his worship is dying. The gilt on that old idol has been worn pretty thin, the feet of clay are all too visible and the centre of gravity, the seat of power, has begun to move from the untrammeled owner of wealth into the hands of poor men who manage government.

The chief danger you will face thus is no longer the power of wealth but the power of the state, which we have strengthened for our purposes but do not yet know how to manage. Your main task will be to learn how, since certainly the power of the state will not decrease but probably will expand greatly in your time.

You must never imagine, however —I speak as one who has lived all his working life in the inner recesses and smoke-filled bedrooms of politics —you must never imagine that politics in action, as distinguished from politics in theory, is geometrical, circular and rational. It must often be just the opposite, because in a democracy politics must reflect the variable, incalculable and often irrational human person. If, in fact, politics were a logical process there would be no Canada, which is the triumph of illogical and *ad hoc* processes and would have been smashed long ago by any strict application of logic.

There is no logical political system, except in text books and in dictatorships, and in neither are there whole human beings. Nor in a good society is there any perfectly logical and principled economic system, for the extension of any principle too far, as Aristotle preached in his philosophy of the Golden Mean, must destroy the human being. On the one hand our enemies crudely caricature us when they say that capitalism logically is the system by which everyone cuts his neighbor's throat in an attempt to improve the health of the community; whereas capitalism in that extreme form has long since died generally unregretted. On the other hand Communism in its extreme form asserts that the human being will find his ultimate happiness and security as a slave and automaton.

Neither of these extremes, nor the many variations of them, preached by the whirling dervishes of this era, whatever else they may produce, will produce normal human beings, who are too big, too good and too precious

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to be compressed and strangled in any theorist's eggshell.

Do not be surprised, however, if your private meditations on these things are interrupted by the screaming of madmen at your keyhole and wild voices in the streets at night. You will be surrounded all your life by revolution, by lunatics dressed up to look like sane men and often speaking in the quiet, respectable voices of a higher lunacy.

In such a world beware above all of the thing called "normalcy" and the drug called "security." Who knows or has ever known the true norm of a society when each man has his own norm within his lonely skull? When did a full life ever offer any final security save the security of death? And what ultimate lunacy is this which prates of security when civilization itself will be marvelously lucky in your time if it escapes destruction altogether and the security of rubble where "the lone and level sands stretch far away"?

Comfort and Amusement

No, look for all the answers that really matter within your own minds which can be a source of unlimited comfort and some amusement. If the University has taught you how to use that curious mechanism then you will never be truly alone, or helpless, or bored.

For you that ultimate reconciliation with life will be more difficult than for us of a simpler time. We were born too soon to feel, understand or believe the heresies which now rage about your ears. You are the first fruits of a century of rank growth and misguided cultivation. You are the intellectual offspring of three prophets and three myths—of Darwin who unknowingly and innocently ushered God out of His Universe with assurances of distinguished consideration; of Marx who, with equal innocence, ushered man out of his heritage; of Freud who ushered the whole human species back to the carnal lair of the lower animal. It will take some time to digest the ponderous poison which we have fed you.

All things considered, then, and despite all the clever machines of ease and luxury, you face—make no mistake about it—a hard life, harder in some ways than the physical toil of your grandfathers, infinitely more complex and baffling. No generation is ever quite equal to its challenge. Its reach must exceed its grasp or what's a heaven for? Still, I confess to you that the generation now taking over the levers and control towers of the future appears to me to be by far the best we have ever produced in Canada. I am persuaded that all the investment which the past has poured into the present will be safe with you in the future.

You dare not and, being Canadians, you will not fail it. And always, whatever else may you do, wherever the strange chances of life may lead, remember this land and what has gone into it, look about you at the lovely outer substance and at the inner dream which it gave your fathers and then follow always your own dream of Canada.

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That's the *biggest* news about this wonderful, new range. But it has a lot of other things that'll excite you, too. There's the new Cook-Master Oven Clock Control that cooks meals automatically—even while you're away from home. You'll also be impressed with the new 5-speed Radiantube Surface Units that give you more heat for less current. And you'll *love* Frigidaire's Lifetime Porcelain, inside and out, that makes this beautiful range so easy to keep clean.

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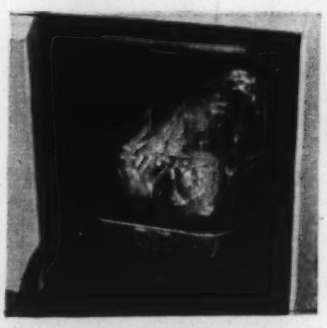

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

used was reminiscent of the manner in which G. A. Henty flung undiluted history to his youthful readers back at the turn of the century. Miss Elwood could have avoided such breaks in continuity by indirection and dramatization to highlight the unity of action. If the reader is willing to overlook such deviations, he will be well rewarded by an otherwise absorbing and excellent romance.

—*F. E. D. McD.*

—Wide World
MARGUERITE HIGGINS

FRONT LINE STORY

WAR IN KOREA — by Marguerite Higgins — *Doubleday—$2.75.*

"WATCHING soldiers and marines march miles and then fight all day and night without sleep, I realized what a comparatively small dosage of exhaustion we correspondents had to endure." The Korean War has turned out to be the toughest war correspondent job of this century. And as one of the first correspondents on the Korean front, Marguerite Higgins of the New York *Herald Tribune* endured plenty in the ensuing months*.

While photogenic Higgins may make only fair observations on strategy and tactics, she reports directly and movingly on the strong qualities and weaknesses of the American fighting man and his Brass. Higgins got to the front and managed to stay there. She had her special trials, too, because, as a woman, she was suspect by commands. They were worrying about her sensibilities: " 'facilities for ladies' . . . a euphemism employed by generals when they want to be delicate about latrines . . ."

If there is some imbalance in the military report (*e.g.*, she describes a minor incident when the Naktong River battle was being fought at the same time), it makes good reading by throwing a layman's torch on the cloudy subject of the Korean War and the importance of the Far East struggle generally. Politically—and we could expect nothing less—she buys the MacArthur point of view of stopping the Reds with an all-out—or nearly all-out—show in the Far East.

—*J.Y.*

*Last week she was awarded one of the six Pulitzer Prize awards for international reporting.

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PEOPLE

LET'S MAKE MUSIC

■ Some of the world's greatest artists will take part in the Casals Music Festival to be held at Perpignan in the south of France in July. **Paul Scherman**, Assistant Conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, has been invited and is already en route. He will perform as a violinist in works by Bach, Mozart and Beethoven in an orchestra conducted by the famous cellist, Pablo Casals.

■ A successful season has just been concluded by pianist-composer **Oskar Morawetz.** His "Ballade" was premièred in Baltimore, "Tarantelle" was featured in Toronto by pianist **Bela Boszormenyi Nagy,** "Carnival" was given its 25th performance by the Vancouver Symphony under **Nicholas Goldschmidt** and four of his songs were sung by **Elizabeth Benson Guy** in Toronto.

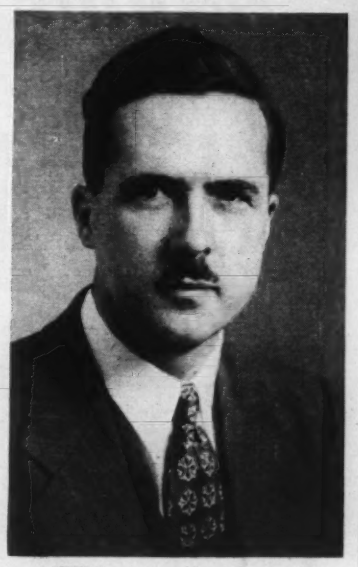
■ Hawaii's hula girls joined crowds looking at something other than hula girls last week. **Vancouver's Police Pipe Band** stole the show when it visited Honolulu as guests of the Vancouver Junior Chamber of Commerce and TCA. Everyone stopped work to follow the pipers from the airport to the city hall and then downtown to the aptly-named-for-the-occasion Moana Hotel. The pipers were rated the No. 1 attraction at the 49th State Fair. Drum Major **Duncan Ferguson** said he had never seen such enthusiasm for his boys.

TRUTH & CONSEQUENCES

■ In the Commons last week External Affairs Minister **Lester Pearson** clarified Canada's position regarding Formosa in his most direct statement to date. Until Communist China stops fighting UN forces, he said, there should be no talk with Peking about recognition of its government, the future of Formosa or the terms of the Japanese peace treaty. Without mentioning General MacArthur, he referred to the suggested use of Chiang Kai-shek's Formosan troops: "Is there any reason to believe that the Chinese Nationalist forces would have any greater success in China than they had previously, unless they were supported by troops and equipment from other countries which could ill be spared for such a hazardous venture, with all its possible long-drawn-out consequences?"

—Globe and Mail

PEARSON: *A hazardous venture.*



MEEN: *An everlasting metal?*

■ **Dr. V. Ben Meen,** Director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Geology and Mineralogy, has just returned from a visit to Arizona to study the Barringer crater and the methods of Dr. Harvey Nininger. Dr. Meen found an amazing similarity between the Barringer and the Chubb crater discovered last year in the Ungava district of Quebec. The Canadian crater is still unproved but Dr. Meen, who visited it last year, is sure it was made by a meteor.

It was previously thought by scientists that the Arizona hole held at least part of the meteorite, weighing several hundred thousand tons and worth millions of dollars in iron and nickel. Several costly, unsuccessful attempts were made to locate it. Dr. Nininger, however, believes that, when it struck, the meteorite literally went up in smoke, exploding and becoming a mass of steam and gases. The steam condensed into small droplets which rained back into the ground. Dr. Nininger has succeeded in pulling thousands of such spheroids from the anthills surrounding the Arizona crater. These are made of an alloy of iron with cobalt and nickel, common to meteorites, and, after 50,000 years, they are only thinly coated with rust—an almost "everlasting" metal.

Dr. Meen hopes to take six men back to the Ungava crater this July. If his magnet locates spheroids, he will have proved the crater to be meteoric.

What's the point of all this? Meteorites are the only heavenly bodies besides earth which we can touch. The secret of the steel droplets' non-corrosion could revolutionize the metal industry. If Dr. Meen succeeds in his search, the Ungava crater will become, scientifically, "one of the most interesting—and one of the most important—spots on earth."

What doctors say about Overweight

There are three **wrong** ways to Lose Weight

Through strenuous exercise. Exercise helps burn up some food that would be stored as fat. Authorities agree, however, that physical activity alone causes relatively little weight loss. Moreover, it places an extra burden on the heart which may already be taxed from overweight. In addition, exercise may increase appetite and cause a person to eat more than he usually would.

Through quick reducing diets. Doctors say that practically all "get-thin-quick" diets are likely to do more harm than good. That is because sudden weight loss may impair health by lowering a person's strength and resistance. Gradual weight reduction—ranging from two to three pounds a week—protects against these hazards.

Through reducing pills. Medical science has long condemned the use of self-prescribed drugs to reduce weight. Authorities say these drugs should be used only when recommended by a doctor and then taken exactly as directed. Many of them may affect the heart and blood pressure or cause other serious conditions.

There is one best way to Lose Weight

The way to accomplish weight reduction is through a diet prescribed and supervised by the doctor. Authorities caution against overweight—especially after age 30—as excess pounds may place a burden on many vital parts of the body, particularly the heart and circulatory system.

The best way for each individual to get weight down and to keep it there, is through his doctor's guidance. This is important because the doctor will determine the cause of overweight which, in over 95 percent of the cases, is simply due to overeating.

The doctor's help is needed, too, in determining what foods, and how much, may be eaten. He will also recommend regular exercise best suited to the individual.

With the doctor's advice, the hazards of sudden and unwise weight loss may usually be avoided . . . and weight reduction, in cases due to overeating, accomplished *steadily and safely.*

"Cheers for Chubby" is a new cartoon film on the danger, prevention and treatment of overweight, produced by Metropolitan. Entertaining and instructive, "Cheers for Chubby" will be shown in theatres this year. Watch for it in your neighbourhood.

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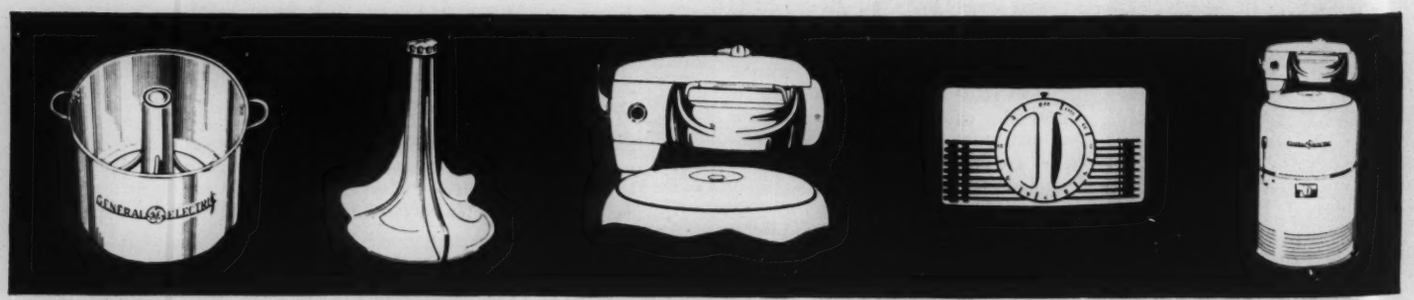
See this efficient work, time and money-saver demonstrated soon at your local G-E Dealer. The price of the model illustrated is $246. Other models from $181. Budget terms can be arranged. *Prices subject to change without notice.*



DAILY DIPPER . . . small tub with built-in Activator, fits inside regular washer. Ideal for small daily washes. Saves soap . . . hot water . . . time.

G-E ACTIVATOR . . . gives positive, "Quick-Clean", 3-zone washing action, soaking, flexing, gently scrubbing — gets your clothes clean, fast.

WRINGER . . . Stops at the slightest "instinctive" pull . . . single control starts and stops rolls. Safe and easy to use, does 90% of the lifting too.

ADJUSTABLE TIMER . . . gives you new convenience, regulates washing time from one to fifteen minutes. It can also be set for continuous operation.

LONG SKIRT . . . gives modern, streamlined-to-the-floor appearance — conceals mechanism, and safeguards playing children from the moving parts.

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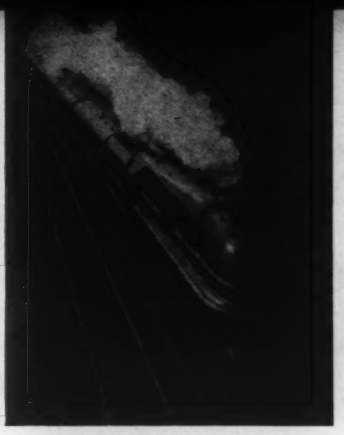
SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women



WHETHER IN TRAIN . . .

. . . OR PLANE

. . . IN RIO

"I Always Speak to Strange Men"

by Miriam Chapin

. . . OR ROME

WHEN I WAS YOUNG my mother always told me never to talk to strange men on trains . . . if she had foreseen airplanes I'm sure she would have included them. And now it seems that I have spent a large proportion of my travel time doing nothing but talking to strange men . . . some of them very strange . . . on trains, buses, planes.

Several years ago I read an account written by two British spinsters who wandered for a summer in the Altai Mountains in Central Asia. Though I have no recollection of their names or anything else in their book, I have accepted their theory as my own. They said the ideal time for women to travel is when they are too poor to provoke robbery and too old to invite desire.

There you have it. When you reach that fortunate stage, you can talk to anybody or, better still, listen. You will learn a lot about people, even though you miss some of the government buildings, ancient temples, mediaeval art.

FOR INSTANCE, there was the Mexican businessman with whom I happened to voyage from Milan to Rome. He was an agent for General Motors in some Near East country; I think he had been living in Istanbul, name which somehow brings thoughts of jasmine and intrigue.

He told me all the difficulties he had in staying married. One wife had waded into the Bosporus and drowned herself; another had tried to stab him and when that failed, to poison him. He was then contemplating an alliance with an 18-year-old Italian girl whose father was raising strenuous objections, on the grounds chiefly that my companion was 48, but he thought he could win her.

When I couldn't help sort of hinting that judging from his own story he didn't seem just the most promising matrimonial gamble, he lost interest and went to sleep. He snored frightfully.

People talk most on boats. Something about leaving the shore behind loosens restraints and many a confidence, that later has been bitterly regretted, has passed between steamer chairs on the upper deck. One feels so sure that the new friend will vanish from one's life when the boat docks on the other side. What consternation when he turns up on one's highly conventional doorstep. "Just happened to be passing through, thought I'd look you up."

Somehow one's family never quite comprehends how these things will occur, and its members are apt to make quite unforgivable remarks about one's taste in travelling acquaintance. Even years after, at reunions they will burst out laughing when someone comes out with, "Remember that man Mother picked up in Liverpool?"

And it wasn't Liverpool, it was on the boat.

NONE THE LESS, I do talk to people every time I get on a boat, and if I hadn't, I might have missed one of the most thrilling stories I ever heard. It was recounted by a man who had been a British consul in a Manchurian town in the Thirties, when the Japs came in.

He and his wife were sleeping peacefully under a heap of quilts, for it was bitter cold, when at five o'clock in the morning a Japanese officer burst in and announced that my friend might as well get out of bed to have his head cut off.

The consul . . . he spoke Japanese fluently . . . said he wouldn't get out of bed at all and had no intention of losing his head, that the officer could take him to headquarters at a proper hour to refer the question to his superior, and that he himself was going back to sleep.

He did too, or pretended to, while the armed intruder sat down on a chair beside the bed, laid his naked sword across his knees, and waited.

Meanwhile the Englishman's wife, who had at first been paralyzed and struck dumb with sudden fright, noticed that the officer was sitting on her underwear, and ordered her husband to tell him to get off and sit somewhere else! He clamped his eyelids shut and ignored all contentions, until daylight, when they all repaired to the commanding officer who scolded his subordinate, but not too ardently.

THE PLEASANTEST and most surprising chance encounter I ever had, I think, was on a train slowly climbing up the Andes from Lima.

The car was filled with Indians, speaking their own tongue, but opposite me were two Franciscans. One of them crossed the aisle and spoke to me gently in English, in English which had an oddly familiar accent.

I asked him where his home was, and he replied, "*De Trois Rivières, Québec*, a leetle town you will never have heard of." When I exclaimed, "*Mais je viens de Montréal*," we settled down to a long visit.

His was a remarkable adventure story. He had been four years in the maquis in Corsica. He had been studying in Paris when the Nazis marched in, and on vacation in the south of France, so that he somehow got over to Corsica. He had been wounded twice, cared for by the mountaineers, living in the brush with hairbreadth escapes.

Returned to Montreal, he had seen his family and then his Order had sent him as a missionary to the Amazon jungle, where he assured me, he liked the *indigenes*, but the *alimentation* was frightful.

I got off the train at a mining town far up the pass, where the first sight I saw was a herd of llamas mincing down the street with red tassels on their ears, and where I was dizzy in the thin air. The Franciscan was going on to the end of the line, from where he would ride on muleback to his mission station.

I asked him what I could do for him when I returned to Montreal; should I send him some French newspapers? Tears came to his eyes, and he said only, "Madame, you will permit me to pray for you?"

One of the gayest afternoons I ever spent was with a Negro jazz band going up to Paris from Marseilles where they had been playing. I thought of course they were French, when they came into the second-class compartment . . . people who travel first don't talk nearly as much . . . but it turned out they spoke hardly any French at all, since they were all from Chicago!

They had a lot of things to say about the cities of Europe as seen from a nightclub stage . . . some funny, some sad. In between they hummed and beat time with their feet. They were wonderful boys, and the French farmer and his wife who sat opposite them were entranced.

And there are all the instances of kindness, of lost baggage hunted up and suitcases carried, of lunches shared and language interpreted . . . so many they far outweigh the annoying incidents.

Not talk to strange men indeed! What would be the fun of travel?

THEY TELL YOU

How To Have The Time Of Your Life

by Bernice Coffey

SO YOU WANT to travel. Well, what's stopping you? Any travel agency will ply you with armloads of colored travel folders—wonderfully exciting reading they are, too. When you have made up your mind, by yourself or with their help, all the resources of the world's great travel systems are at your disposal in getting you from where you are to where you want to go, with the least inconvenience and the most comfort to you. All you need is money—and it needn't be a lot, either.

—Perinchief

BERYL WILLIS: *How to get there, where to stay.*

—Nott & Merrill

HAZEL TOMKINS PORTER: *Trains, lullabies.*

Travel is within everyone's reach. Those in the travel business have been specially eager to please and assist the woman who travels. A very large percentage of today's travellers are women bent on business or pleasure. As a result, several new, very top-drawer career jobs have been created for women. On the surface these jobs are just about the most exciting and glamorous to be found anywhere, but a high degree of ability is required of the women who fill them (in some instances they created their jobs).

We went to four women in top positions in the travel business — railway, air, automobile, overseas—and asked them for tips on how to travel and enjoy it.

ONE OF THE REASONS why Bermuda has become so well known as a playground to Canadians is honey-blonde Beryl Willis. She is Canadian Manager of the Bermuda Trade Development Board which was set up nearly five years ago to answer questions of all types from inquiring tourists: how to get there, best place to stay, and the proper clothes to pack. Mrs. Willis makes frequent trips across Canada to keep travel agencies up-to-the-minute on Bermuda's activities. She makes one trip to Bermuda each year.

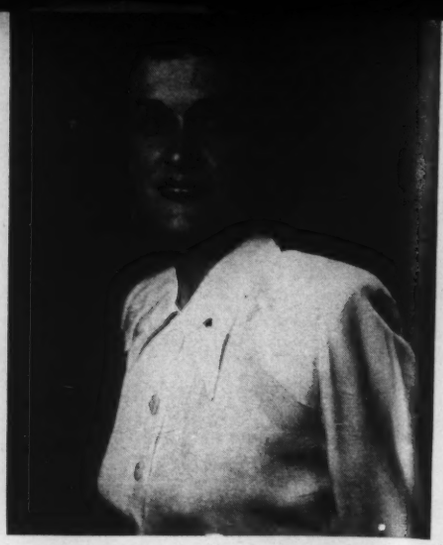
When we talked to her she had just returned from the New York launching of Furness Line's new ship, *Ocean Monarch*, which will run to Bermuda.

"Too many people have the idea Bermuda is only for the millionaire. That isn't true," says Mrs. Willis. Her advice to would-be-travellers is to make plans far ahead. "You can usually get *something* at the last minute, but you won't have much choice, and you may not be able to get it in the price range that best suits you.

"As for clothes, I find if you plan them around a simple idea, you can get away with a lot less. Most of today's styles are interchangeable—for instance, those little strapless dresses with a jacket. They are very practical." Mrs. Willis practises what she preaches. She took just two suits to New York for the very social launching of the *Monarch*—a gray flannel suit and a dressmaker suit which she wore at the Ambassador reception.

Daytime apparel in Bermuda consists of flat-heeled shoes, cotton dresses, Bermuda (knee-length) shorts, or slacks, and a blouse. Don't pack "short shorts" and halters—they're not worn in Bermuda. For evening wear in restaurants and guest houses women usually put on simple cotton or silk frocks (cotton is cooler). An afternoon dress or two will be useful for dancing when you aren't "dressing". One or two evening dresses (preferably simply styled cotton) will be sufficient for dining and dancing at the big hotels on "dress nights", unless you plan to be very gay.

"I WANTED TO WEAR a navy blue suit, white gloves and a veil, and—more than anything else—ride the trains and live in hotels, with someone else paying the bills. Of course," says Hazel Tomkins Porter, "I was only a little girl then. But as I grew up, I determined to make the dream come true by making myself so valuable to some business concern that it would willingly pay those bills." And that's how Winnipeg-born Hazel reached—in fact actually created—her present position as Convention Traffic Agent for the Canadian Pacific Railroad.



VAL DAY: *Her record, a million miles in the air.*

—Globe & Mail

AUDREA LEAR: *Open road in bright green ink.*

She works with every woman's club that is international in scope. As convention traffic agent, she plans tours down to the last detail. Some of these "details" are arranging hotel accommodations and train reservations, taking care of express, baggage and telegrams. She has interviewed club convention chairmen in practically every major city in the United States and Canada. It was Mrs. Porter, assisted by officials of seven of the more prominent women's clubs, who accomplished the federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in 1929.

She had just returned from the West coast, part of the constant travelling required by her job. Does she never tire of it? "The movement of a train is like a lullaby to me," she says. "When I see an engine smoking, I can't wait to get on it." She thinks, but is not certain, that her longest period of train travel was the time she spent 35 nights away from home (Montreal), 28 of them on a sleeper.

"Women's convention business is very much respected by hotels," says brown-eyed Mrs. Porter. "Women usually conduct themselves well, and being natural-born housekeepers are more apt to leave their rooms neat and tidy."

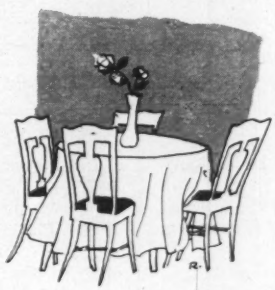
And what does this friendly, dignified woman who travels everywhere, meets thousands of people, wear on her trips? "With a tailored suit, two blouses, nylon undies, a silk dress and a felt hat,

a woman can go almost anywhere."

About tipping. Mrs. Porter says women are still inclined to be timid about it—usually because they are uncertain of themselves. "You only tip for what you get. A gratuity is something given for something graciously given. If you do not receive good service, don't pay.

"Giving and getting respect is the mark of the experienced traveller," says Mrs. Porter. "I don't think we can get this word 'respect' around the world fast enough," she adds. "If people and nations would only learn to respect instead of trying to control one another, we might have a more peaceful world."

FEW AIR TRAVELLERS can equal the impressive record of Val Day. She is Traffic Representative of Trans-Canada Airlines, and has rolled up more than 1,000,000 miles of travel in the sky ways — "as a backrider", she hastens to point out. No better mathematician than most women, she figures this means she has spent between 5,000 and 6,000 hours in the air. Most of this mileage was accumulated in six years when, as a TCA stewardess, she went out on all the TCA runs from Toronto. Prestwick, Gander, La Guardia — she knows them all as she does her own back yard.



Miss Day, a tall slender blonde, was born in Toronto, went to school in Windsor, Ont., graduated in nursing from Toronto General Hospital. As Traffic Representative she still does a great deal of flying to far-away places to find out about points of interest, clothes—all the things that equip her to assist women who travel.

"Most women wonder about the luggage allowance," she says. "It's 40 pounds on domestic runs, 66 pounds on overseas flights. It is amazing how much clothing can be squeezed into that allowance. An overnight bag and a fortnighter, reasonably well packed but not loaded with shoes, weigh approximately 40 pounds. Shoes—even those airy affairs which are all straps —add up the weight allowance. Suede pumps in a color that goes with all your clothes are ideal for day and evening wear. You can get along very well with two handbags—one large travel handbag and one flat envelope purse, both basic color."

AUDREA LEAR found her way into the travel business after studying languages at the University of Toronto, and working with the British Air Commission in Washington and New York during the war. Now she's Travel Director of the Shell Oil Company of Canada, Ltd.

Miss Lear and her staff of "mapmaticians", as she calls them, have to be ready with information about the best routes (not forgetting highway construction detours), places to stay and places to eat, what to wear in various areas and seasons. They know about national parks, monuments, airports, historical landmarks—dozens of things which might tempt a motorist off the main highway for a little side trip. On each map the master routing is indicated in bright green ink with a felt-tipped marker pen.

Women seem more interested than men in sightseeing goals along the way. "Getting out and seeing Canada and what it stands for is one of the ways to obtain the right perspective," says Miss Lear.

For weekend fun, she recommends "tourettes" which are two-day auto jaunts within easy driving distance (200 miles of your starting point). "To make your own, get a road map and with your own home town as the center, draw a circle with a 200-mile radius. Then pick out the places of interest—provincial parks, old towns, unique industries, unusual eating places, historic or scenic spots—within that circle. You'll be amazed how much there is within easy driving distance of your own home."

To women motoring alone Miss Lear advises staying away from motels and motor courts where the cars have mostly local licence plates. She suggests that they, and in fact all travellers, plan to leave the road by 4.30 in the afternoon to be sure of accommodation.

SOME GENERAL RULES garnered from these travel experts:

■ Don't overload yourself with clothes. A lot of luggage means extra tips and extra, tiresome carrying. Remember everything you have will be "new" to the people you meet.

■ Don't take a trunk. Pack your summer clothes in suitcases and then leave half of them at home—as the old travel rule advises.

■ Plan your wardrobe with the idea of including as many double-duty clothes as possible. A basic suit is a classic example.

■ "Layer packing" is the secret of successful and compact cramming-without-a-wrinkle.

Leave out the tissue paper. Use plastic envelopes of your lingerie, handkerchiefs, scarves and stockings between the layers of outer clothes. Pack the heaviest things—shoes and extra handbag—on the bottom of the case, cover with a layer of plastic-held miscellany, then put in heavy woolens, then silks, more miscellany if you have it; and crushable cottons last of all.

■ A spacesaving trick is to roll up extra belts and tuck them in your shoes. Pack suit jackets cross ways of the suitcase instead of lengthways: the collars won't crush and your finished packing won't have two high mounds on either end of the suitcase and a sag in the middle.

■ Last of all, pack a couple of pairs of clean white gloves to change into half-way through the day for that spic-and-span look when you arrive.

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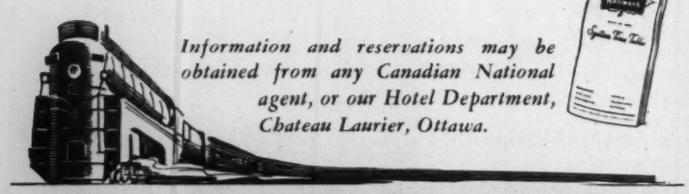
Information and reservations may be obtained from any Canadian National agent, or our Hotel Department, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.



CANADIAN NATIONAL
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Concerning Food:

Sweet, Easy-to-Make

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

COOKIES and sweet snacks are fast moving merchandise in the day-in-day-out business of catering to the family. Usually a few favorite recipes become "repeaters" to the point of monotony as far as the pastry cook is concerned. It's easy enough to get bogged down this way even though you resolve to try out every new recipe you read in a magazine.

Here's a trio of sweets designed for everyday use. You'll find them fairly uncomplicated.

—Borden

COCONUT SQUARES *changed from bread to cake.*

Coconut Squares

This is one of the bread-into-cake recipes so popular at tea time or with fruit or a light dessert. The squares are amazingly good either hot or cold and can be produced in jig time. No quantities given—just the method.

(1) Cut crusts from white bread sliced ¾ inch thick or regular sliced bread.

(2) Cut slices into squares, strips or triangles as desired.

(3) Dip each square into sweetened condensed milk, covering well. Drain on waxed paper or cake rack.

(4) Roll in shredded coconut or finely chopped nuts (salted peanuts or walnuts).

(5) Place on lightly greased baking sheet. Bake at 350°F on *top shelf* in oven until lightly browned—about 15 minutes. Serve hot or cold.

Peanut Crisps

Remove ½ cup salted peanuts from the private stock of the peanut fanciers in the household to make these

Brain-Teaser:

The Crowning Touch

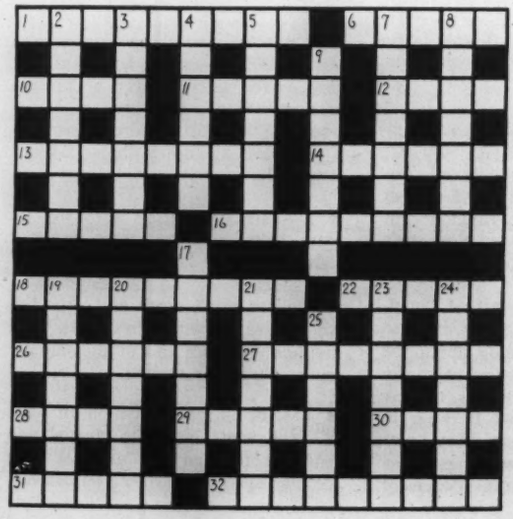
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 and 18. Royal teller. (6, 3, 9)
6. Back portions. (5)
10. "O . . . . nice customs court'sey to great Kings". (Henry V). (4)
11. Reward to order. (5)
12. See 3.
13. She spun a "web", but not to catch her suitors. (8)
14. It took pull to make him King. (6)
15. Yards of carts. (5)
16. Little Galatea, perhaps. (9)
18. See 1.
22. Helps to fill the nation's coffers, as it were. (5)
26. Nip in the bud. (6)
27. The cold heart of a half-baked Alaskan? (3, 5)
28. Chopped up when chopped. (4)
29. See 3.
30. It bears a family resemblance to 29. (4)
31. The Royal Family needs outside help to make it royal at the end of the deck. (5)
32 and 8. This honor, in 14's time, no doubt meant a trip to Camelot. (9, 2, 5)

DOWN

2. Feared a bust up on the head! (4, 3)
3. 12 and 29. Yes, a foot ruler has twelve rulers, in this case. (2, 5, 4, 1, 4)
4. A beastly mother and child with a heart of stone. (6)
5. We doubt if Queen Victoria regarded the Consort as possessively as this! (7)
7. Cause of a sudden uprising in Scotland, no doubt. (7)
8. See 32.
9. Robth? (7)
17. A collector of 20. (3, 4)
19. Shows to what depths Albertans have sunk! (3, 4)
20. Tips for smokers? (3-4)
21. He has the Henry he pictured at heart. (7)
23. A call for encore. (7)
24. e. g. frail, of course! (7)
25. Their thin edges are more important than they appear. (6)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Master minds
7. Wiseacres
8. Amigo
10. Anemone
11. Analyst
12. Argute
13. Break off
16. Director
18. Mister
21. Explain
23. Hypatia
24. Reset
25. Unselfish
26. Ringleaders

DOWN

1. Messenger
2. Seaport
3. Eyries
4. Massacre
5. Niagara
6. Shiny
7. Wear and tear
9. Out of breath
14. Outstrips
15. John Bull
17. Chasten
19. Impulse
20. Shasta
22. Poser

Serve
P.F.
TWIGLETS
with Cocktails

Three rousing cheers, Mr. Peek & Mr. Frean! Twiglets make a cocktail a celebration. These crisp, thin "twigs", with such piquant, savoury flavour are the correct answer to that much asked question "what can I serve with cocktails?"

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MISS MARJORIE TROTTER, M.A., D.C.L.

cookies. They taste a bit like peanut brittle.

½ cup shortening
1 cup brown sugar
1 egg, well beaten
1 cup sifted pastry flour
¼ tsp. salt
½ tsp. baking powder
½ tsp. soda
1 cup quick-cooking oats
½ cup cereal flakes (wheat or bran)
½ cup salted peanuts, chopped

Cream shortening. Add sugar gradually. Cream well. Add egg and beat thoroughly. Sift dry ingredients together and fold into mixture. Stir in cereals and peanuts. Drop from teaspoon onto greased cookie sheet. Bake in 400°F oven about 10 minutes. Yield: 4-4½ dozen cookies.

Pineapple Date Bread

This is one of those useful tea breads. It can double for a sweet sandwich (spread with cream cheese), carries well in school lunch boxes and adds a grace note to fresh fruits for dessert.

2¼ cups sifted pastry flour
3 tsps. baking powder
½ tsp. salt
¾ cup sugar
1 cup dates, cut up
¼ cup soft shortening
¾ cup hot water (or pineapple juice and water)
¾ cup drained crushed pineapple
1 tsp. vanilla
2 eggs, well beaten

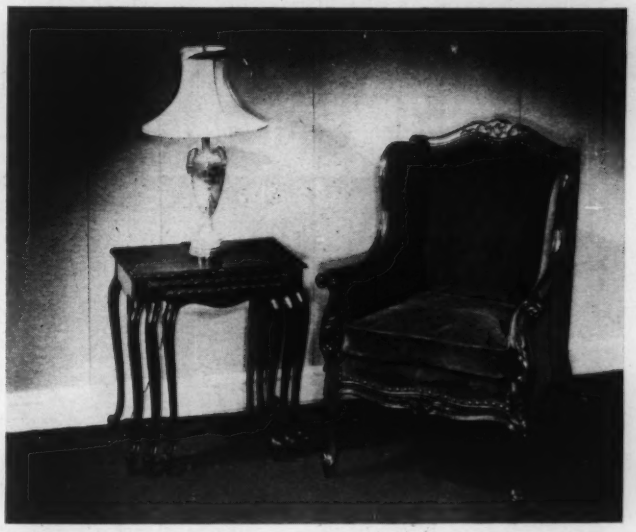
Sift flour, baking powder, salt and sugar together and set aside until needed. Put chopped dates in large mixing bowl. Add shortening and pour over hot water and let stand 5 minutes. Add pineapple, vanilla and eggs and combine well. Blend in dry ingredients until just moistened. Pour into greased and wax paper lined 5 x 9 x 3 loaf pan. Bake in 350°F oven 1 hour. Cool for 5 minutes, remove from pan and cool on cake rack. Wrap in wax paper and store for 12 hours before slicing.

Underfooting

LAUNCHED at a gala press party—with all the frills of a popular debutante—was the new-to-Canada "Tintawn" carpeting, made of British East Africa sisal and finished in Ireland. In the beautiful Kleinburg (Ont.) home of Gordon MacEachern, the guests (including star Frances McCann of "Kiss Me Kate" whose husband sells rugs) were charmed with the carpeting . . . neutal shade on the large L-shaped living-room; deep-gold on the winding stairs; and matching-the-walls blue-green in the master bedroom.

This new sisal matting has a number of attractions for both city and country homes. It needs to be vacuumed only once a week, says Mrs. MacEachern; the heavy dirt falls through and can be swept up; and it won't catch on fire if a cigarette is dropped.

Frances McCann says she spends most of her out-of-the-theatre time in cities touring the rug departments in the large stores. "I'm getting to be quite a rug woman."



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Distaff:

RADIO-ACTIVATED

HALIFAX got its second woman alderman in the 5'5" **Abbie Lane** of radio fame. In the recent elections Mrs. Lane rolled up a majority of 579 votes over her male opponent, a former mayor. Abbie was born in Halifax; has a five-days-a-week program on a local station and has been on CBC's farm broadcast story for the last few years. Abbie, as President of the NS Branch of the Canadian Women's Press Club, will be official hostess when the club meets in Halifax this fall. The Lanes have three children.

—Norwood
ABBIE LANE

■ A third term President is **Mrs. E. C. Weyman** of Lakeside, NB. She was reelected to the position at the NB Council of Women's annual meeting when 127 affiliated societies were represented.

■ **Dr. Dorothy Mann** of Peterborough, Ont., has been named a member of the Royal College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, England. She is the fourth woman doctor in Canada to be so honored.

■ Ladies both! Top honors in the Ladies Kennel Club of Canada show in Montreal was won by Gretel Von Teckelhaus. Gretel is a female dachshund. Owner is **Mabel Smith** of Ottawa.

■ The Manitoba Home and School Federation has a new president. She's **Mrs. C. S. Evenden** of Winnipeg.

■ The first woman to seek election for a PEI legislative seat was not only defeated but lost her money deposit, too. She was **Mrs. Leslie Ramsay,** wife of a farmer at Indian River, and she ran on a CCF ticket.

■ The New Westminster, BC, School Board likes a woman as President. For a second year they have elected **Mrs. Harold Culter** to the position and this is the third time it has been filled by a woman.

■ In the road show of "Kiss Me Kate"—which Toronto saw, Montreal will see — are two Canadian dancers. **Lorraine Havecroft** is from Vancouver and **Doris Atkinson** is from Ottawa, daughter of Principal Don Atkinson of the Glebe Collegiate.

■ After you've written stories for children for 35 years, you deserve to retire in a cloud of glory. It's happened to **Laura Carten** known to the *Halifax Chronicle - Herald* readers as "Farmer Brown." She started her children's column in 1916. Later a Memory Club for grownup members was formed and spread not only through the Maritimes but also into the New England states and central Canada.

—CP
LAURA CARTEN

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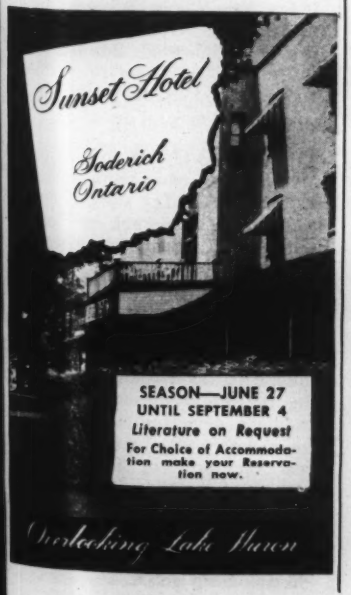


THE LIGHTER SIDE

Of Trees and Grass

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THERE SEEM to be two rules governing the care of lawns: (1) you exclude trees, and (2) you dedicate your life, or pay someone to dedicate his, to lawn cultivation. For years we have struggled along, disregarding both rules. Result, no lawn.

We keep the trees because they insure privacy and also exclude the view of the neighbor's step-ins, nylons and pyjamas which she hangs out daily on the upper veranda. Besides we love our trees. They are horse chestnuts and for two weeks every spring they burst into exuberant bloom and fill us with springtime delight. By fall of course they have ripened into chestnuts and all the neighborhood boys rush in, trampling what remains of the lawn and occasionally tearing off parts of our fence or front porch to throw at our trees. Youth must be served, but it is always happiest when it is serving itself.

Every spring we hopelessly tackle our hopeless lawn. We spade it up and strew it with grass seed and sheep manure. Nothing much happens. The birds take the grass seed, the trees take the sheep manure, and though a faint flush of grass sometimes appears after the rains, it never lasts. The wind passes over it and it is gone and the postman and the milkman continue to walk across the grave.

There have been special misadventures as well. One year the Gas Company sent up a detail to dig up the side lawn. They were very busy for several days, investigating the gas main or possibly looking for hidden treasure, but after a while they lost interest in the enterprise and went away. There is very little one can do in these circumstances but after a while we put in a formal protest and to our surprise got action right away. The Company came back, erected what looked like a small comfort station on the slope of the excavation and went away again. The matter then see-sawed back and forth for several weeks, but eventually they returned with a truck, removed planks, tarpaulins, night lights and comfort station, tossed the earth back in the excavation and went off for good. The top soil had all been thrown in first and what remained was a rough coverage of builder's clay, as intractable as the heart of a public utilities company. So we gave up the side lawn and one of the neighborhood junior athletic clubs took it over informally as a ball park.

NO ONE has the faintest respect for our lawn, which regularly collects old whiskey bottles, discarded comic sections, emptied fish and chip cartons and tangled festoons of wall-paper edging. Everyone walks across it, even in grass-seeding time. Especially in grass-seeding time, which offers special seasonal inducements for short-cutting to the front porch. For if you can make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, the public will inevitably beat a path to your door.

NOBODY walks across the lawn on the next corner. This is partly because the public has an instinctive respect for anything fine and cherished and partly because Mr. Belknap, the lawn's owner, is always on hand, clipping, spraying, edging or merely mounting guard on the front porch. Through love and care and the elimination of every other growing thing he has established a perfectly elegant lawn, and one would no more think of cutting carelessly across it than of walking over Queen Mary's exhibition rug.

Now the trouble with being a lawn perfectionist is that your dedication cuts you off from every other living creature — every cat, dog, child, delivery - man, and strolling pedestrian who might possibly set foot on the sacred turf. Everybody kept away from Mr. Belknap's lawn, and from Mr. Belknap; and when one evening two cars crashed on the corner and one of them rushed up the lawn ploughing deep ruts and came to a stop in the centre, everyone who had hurried out to view the havoc came away looking secretly stirred and elated.

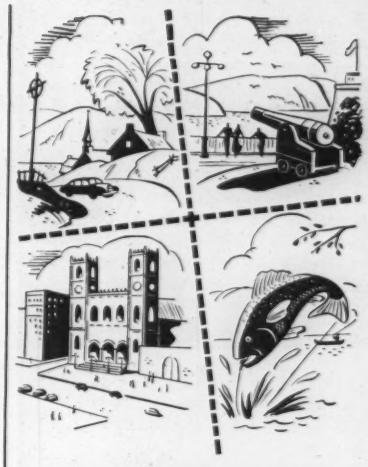
We don't want Mr. Belknap's kind of lawn. But we don't want our kind either. All we want is enough topsoil to cover the ropy tree roots, and enough grass to hold the topsoil down. So this spring I called in a lawn expert.

Lawn experts are naturally on the side of lawns. I expected him to suggest that we begin by cutting down the trees and braced myself for argument. "The trouble is you've been feeding the lawn," he said at once. "You should have been feeding the trees."

The lawn expert said he would be back to feed the trees as soon as he had cleared up his early spring contracts. He left me reassured that a well-fed tree is a contented tree that doesn't reach or grab.

He is a very busy man however and so far he hasn't been back. In the meantime the chestnuts are flourishing. They have obviously raided the larder, for the grass has hardly bothered to come up at all.

Does anyone know how, or what, you feed a tree?



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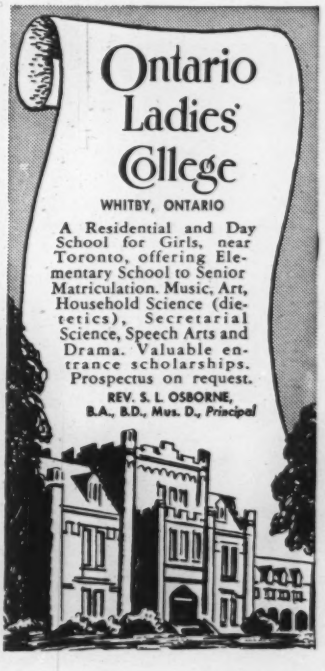
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FILMS

BEHAVIOR PATTERN: HUMAN VS. FILM

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"LIFE after all is never as good or as bad as we believe it to be." The de Maupassant reflection, slightly adapted, could easily be extended to the movies. They are never quite as good as they sometimes look, never quite as bad as they seem to be on reflection. Human behavior rarely is as black as it appears on the screen, rarely as radiantly white as it often emerges, sometimes from blackness. Everything must be heightened and changed to support illusion and knock the props from under reality. But if we didn't prefer illusion we wouldn't go to the movies.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

In "I Can Get It For You Wholesale" I was unable to believe for a minute in Susan Hayward as a conniving and heartless dress designer, or in George Sanders as a prince of the dressmaking trade. Even Dan Dailey's natural liveliness had a touch of the screen's super-naturalism. But it was easy enough to accept the illusion that this is the way people in the retail garment business behave—or would behave if they behaved like the people in Hollywood.

All the fundamental human qualities that flourish in this picture—greed, ruthlessness, remorse, affection, love—are carefully distributed and in their right order. The same elements in actual life might conceivably work out to the same conclusion. Only they wouldn't work out in that particular way. For the human pattern of behavior and the Hollywood pattern always contrive to elude each other. The pattern that springs from life just won't conform to the one that springs from a scenario.

Most of the emotions in "I Can Get It For You Wholesale" are valid and the Seventh Avenue background is strictly documented. But the film is still a familiar stereotype, neither as good as it looks nor as bad as one could easily make it out to be.

THE DEVIATIONS in "Follow the Sun" are at once more subtle and more irritating. The story of Ben Hogan's heroic comeback in championship golf was beautifully shaped for the screen just as it stood; and the extra, loving attention the scenarists have given it takes it straight back to stereotype form.

The film gives a faithful enough outline of the Hogan career, following the golfer through his youthful caddying days, his early attempts at tournament golf, and his growing success on most of the tournament courses of America. Then comes the almost fatal motor crash, the slow and painful recovery, and Ben Hogan's miraculous re-emergence as a championship golfer.

Any story of the invincible human spirit is fine material for the screen and "Follow the Sun" is an absorbing film in spite of the script-writer's attempts to shift the emphasis and make his the story of an unsociable man who learns to be genial the hard way. Ben Hogan's triumph was the triumph of a fighting spirit and stubborn talent over an almost hopelessly broken body. It is hard to believe that so single-minded a perfectionist would have wasted much time in brooding over his own natural taciturnity or in fretting because his dedication to the game kept him from endearing himself to the gallery.

Glenn Ford as Ben Hogan and Ann Baxter as Mrs. Hogan work right along with the script and give serenely unembarrassed performances. They are warm, devoted, tragic, and never quite believable. The whole film leaves you feeling that however the Hogan story happened it didn't happen this way, not in the Hollywood way.

—20th Century Fox

BAXTER, FORD: "FOLLOW THE SUN"

"THE ENFORCER" doesn't leave you time to reflect about anything, as crime leads on to crime and corpse follows corpse.

Except for Humphrey Bogart, who has exchanged his windbreaker for a conservative tailleur, all the leading characters in "The Enforcer" are as bad as possible. The film was inspired by Murder Inc., and most of the characters here represent members of the staff and executive of that infamous outfit. As assistant district attorney, it is Hero Bogart's business to uncover and racket and root out the criminals, who are thoroughly organized and equipped, with a personnel that includes even a staff undertaker. It seemed fanciful to employ an undertaker for bodies unceremoniously dumped into a swamp, but apart from this and a few special oddities intended no doubt to deepen the chill, "The Enforcer" has a rather frightening air of authority.

For some reason the screen's chill strikes a good deal more penetratingly than its warmth and Hollywood characters who are thoroughly vicious always seem far more consistent than those who are drenched in sweetness and humanity. This too may be an illusion springing from a limited acquaintance with purely criminal types. But it is an illusion that lingers after the picture has faded. Apart from the gentlemanly Bogart there is hardly anyone in "The Enforcer" that one would care to meet in a blind alley on a dark night.

■ Toronto's Royal Alexandra theatre had a brilliant close to its season with a 3-week showing of "Kiss Me Kate." This is the musical comedy that mixes up the story of a bickering husband-&-wife stage team and a streamlined version of "The Taming of the Shrew". While the story—by Sam and Bella Spewack—is bright enough, the real tickle is in the Cole Porter lyrics and the real kick in the Porter tunes. The Royal company was the road company, just in from Chicago, but several Toronto people who saw both it and the NY company (still playing there after two years) would give the prize to the former.

RACING

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

which is a standard practice all over the United States and in some Canadian localities, but for reasons of its own the Ontario Government said no. The result was that the track owners lost $194,000 (while the Provincial Government took $200,000 in taxes.

This year, though it appears that there will still be no night racing, the Thorncliffe trotting track will again be functioning. Purses will of necessity be lower (they'll be doubled if the lights go on) but even so more than 750 entries have been received.

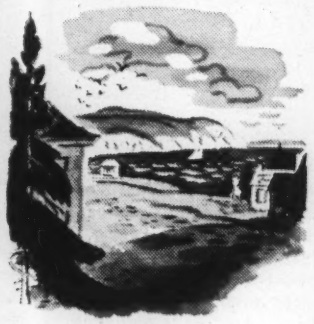
Whether or not 1951 will prove to be racing's greatest season depends upon a number of factors. Statistics show wars in the past have not seriously affected the sport.

But then, governments during wartime are becoming increasingly likely to view with a jaundiced eye activities which do not contribute more or less directly to the war effort.

However, there may not be a war this summer, a war, that is, any closer than the rather important one taking place in Korea. If there isn't, racing probably won't suffer.

So, wars and weather willing, it looks like a great year for the four-footed runners and trotters and their two-footed supporters.

Even Stalin should have the decency to wait till after the King's Plate.



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T-2-51

World Crisis Points Up Trade Fair

Rapidly Changing Business and Trade Picture Gives Increased Significance to 1951 Show

IN ONE minor respect, the amount of exhibit space sold, this year's Canadian International Trade Fair (May 28-June 8) will be slightly behind last year's. Because Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia suddenly cancelled their applications, the former on last minute orders from Moscow and the latter because conditions at home required all its attention, the amount of exhibit space will be somewhere between 150,000 and 160,000 square feet, against a full 160,000 last year. But in every other respect the 1951 Fair will be ahead.

Notably, this year's Fair promises to have more influence in shaping Canada's future economy than any of its predecessors. The Korean conflict and the threat of World War III, the failure of the Torquay Conference to achieve the measure of cooperative easement of world trade that had been hoped, and the scramble of individual nations for sources of materials and for markets for their goods, combine to make this year's Fair a focal point for world business.

Evidence of this is the fact that many more foreign visitors will be here this year. Not only has Canada's importance as a source of raw materials greatly increased but the Canadian market, because of this country's marked economic expansion, has acquired new significance for nations trying to acquire dollars.

U.K. Autos

Britain is particularly keen on the Canadian market, as well she might be; she is selling, for example, more of her automobiles to 14 million Canadians than she sells to 152 million Americans. Hoping to do still better, she will use this year no less than 65,000 square feet and thus will be by far the largest exhibitor. New automobile models designed for North America will be a big feature. Besides passenger cars and light and heavy commercial vehicles, a British display will be an all-purpose municipal vehicle equipped as a catch-basin cleaner and street flusher. Britain will again be the major exhibitor of industrial equipment. Delighted with the results of last year's Fair, British equipment manufacturers will occupy substantially more space this time.

Canada herself will be the second largest space-user, occupying about 40,000 square feet. Canadian machinery and plant equipment makers will also present a larger show of products ranging all the way from delicate measuring instruments to massive stationary machinery. At least eight countries will show machinery and plant equipment. Four German firms will be first-time exhibitors. The United States will use three times as much space in this field as it did last year, with a wide variety of exhibits.

The trend, evident last year, towards associated exhibits involving the goods of a number of firms producing similar products will be more marked at this Fair, officials report. Textile manufacturers of Canada, the United Kingdom and France will be represented in this fashion, and makers of machine tools, material handling equipment and other capital goods from the U.K. also have associated exhibits. Ten U.S. firms are combining in one display of machine tools.

A new Hong Kong firm is in the Fair this year with a showing of silk piecegoods and apparel and linen embroidery. Israel is represented in textiles, the first time that country has participated.

A prominent feature of this year's Fair will be the exhibit of the Canadian chemical industry. Twenty-four firms are participating, principally to show industrial chemicals. The purpose is to acquaint domestic as well as overseas users of chemicals with the now vast array of Canadian chemical products. This industry has been growing so fast that few outside the industry itself know what it is doing.

—P. M. Richards

—© Karsh

EXHIBITIONS DIRECTOR *for the Trade Fair is Glen Bannerman.*

CANADIAN BUSINESS

TORQUAY: GOOD & BAD

U.S. TARIFFS were the main target at the Torquay conference. Startling concessions, however, could not be expected; within the limits set by Congress in the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, most concessions had been made at the two previous conferences, Geneva and Annecy. The act allows the U.S. Administration to reduce American tariffs in return for reductions made by other countries, but it limits the U.S. concessions to 50 per cent of the rate in force on January 1, 1945. At Torquay delegates hoped to get any possible concessions from the U.S. that had not already been made.

—Canada Wide

HECTOR McKINNON

As between Canada and the United States, Canada got numerically more concessions than she gave. In terms of value, however, the advantage was the other way around. Canadian exports of the 400 items on which the U.S. gave concessions were valued at $120 million in 1949; Canadian imports of the 261 items on which she reduced tariffs were valued at $390 million in the same year.

Under veteran negotiator Hector McKinnon, Chairman of the Tariff Board, concessions obtained by the Canadian delegates leaned heavily to food and raw material exports; most of the concessions given by Canada were for machinery and iron and steel manufacturers. For some lines—chemicals, salmon canning—it is expected the Torquay talks will do a lot of good. For other lines, notably machinery and appliance manufacture, the results of the talks are mostly bad. Competition from U.S.-made goods will increase. This isn't likely to be very important for the first few years of the defence emergency, but there will be immediate bad effects on Canadian manufacturers in the increased competition for raw materials from U.S. manufacturers.

Gas:

SULPHUR SOURCE

THE ALBERTA oil pioneers who developed the Turner Valley field in the 1930's had a feeling that Jumping Pound, in the foothills north-west of Calgary, would provide the next bonanza. It never did—not, that is, so far as oil was concerned. It did produce a promising gas field; but in 1947, with no market for the gas in sight, the field was shut down.

Last week, it was ceremoniously opened again by Hon. N. E. Tanner, Alberta's Minister of Mines and Minerals, as a major gas field equipped to supply 25,00,000 cubic feet of natural gas a day to the Calgary market. But gas is only part of the story; Jumping Pound gas contains a high sulphur content, which makes it unsuitable for domestic use without first being cleaned. To clean it, Shell of Canada have built a scrubbing plant which will process the gas as it leaves the ground, extracting the hydrogen sulphide. From the hydrogen sulphide, the new plant will produce 10,000 tons of sulphur a year.

Output of the Jumping Pound gasfield is limited by the capacity of the scrubbing plant — 25,000,000 cubic feet a day at present; but the plant has been designed so that this capacity can be doubled as demand for Jumping Pound's gas increases.

Labor:

DEFEAT FOR UE

WHEN the red-riddled United Electrical Workers' Union was thrown out of the Canadian Congress of Labor a couple of years ago, a new union called the International Union of Electrical Workers was given the green light to step into UE's jurisdiction and take over the Communist-led membership. IUE's campaign, conducted with particular vigor in Ontario, has been something less than successful (SN, May 8). Result: Stalinists still are in the saddle in Canada's electrical industry.

Without benefit of fanfare, however, the CCL has just chalked up a major victory against UE in Montreal, signing a contract with Canadian General Electric covering 1,200 workers in its Montreal works.

Inking of the contract climaxed one of the most bitter feuds in Montreal trade union history.

UE made two bids for the 1,200 workers at CGE. The first one failed when an employees' association—labelled a "company union"—won certification from the Quebec Labor Relations Board. The second attempt was made last summer.

This time UE had plenty of company. The CCL, stepping into the picture, took over the employees' association, called new elections and washed away the company "taint." To help confuse matters further, the American Federation of Labor sent its own electrical union into the fight.

The Reds threw everything they had into the scuffle. From Ontario came tough-talking "Red" Jackson, UE's Canadian boss, and a host of lieutenants. Jean Pare, dark-headed

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

The Fortunate Choice

Flood Fund and Great West Life Did Well to Get Manning

by Gordon Sinclair

IT WAS a year ago—May 7, 1950—when Winnipeg was literally fighting for its very existence against the overflowing waters of the Red River. A midnight phone call rang out in the home of Henry William Manning, Vice-President and Managing Director of the Great-West Life Assurance Co.

Manning lifted the receiver, recognized the voice of Manitoba's Premier

—Karsh

H. W. MANNING

Douglas Campbell. A flood relief fund was being organized. Would Mr. Manning act on it. Yes, certainly he would.

On May 12 "Harry" Manning was chosen to head-up the national committee of the Manitoba Flood Relief Fund.

It was a fortunate choice.

With the aid of some of Winnipeg's top businessmen, 61-years-old Manning did what associates describe as a "magnificent job" on the campaign.

Many a Winnipegger gasped at the objective Manning's committee set—$10,000,000. Nothing approaching the scale of this campaign had ever before been contemplated.

Although it appeared virtually impossible that more than a small fraction of the amount set would ever be realized, it took only to May 24, 12 days after the fund was organized, for the total to climb above the $1,000,000 mark. By the end of May it exceeded $2,500,000.

When the campaign officially closed on July 15, the $7,000,000 mark had been reached and contributions from all over the world continued to pour in until the total approximated $9,000,000.

Today Manning is reluctant to accept any credit for the gigantic operation. He points to the other executive officers who did their full share, to the hundreds of citizens who volunteered their services and to the many companies who offered facilities.

But those in the know still insist that the organizational genius of Manning was largely responsible for keeping the wheels functioning smoothly. This has been the trade mark of the Toronto-born executive from the day he graduated with a BA from the University of Toronto.

After considering other possible careers he settled on the insurance business—at that time at a very modest size—because he saw in it opportunities for service and fulfilment of ambition.

His decision made, the 23-year-old plunged into the business which was to become a lifetime career. He joined the Canada Life Assurance Company in 1912. A year later he was with North American Life where he reached the position of Assistant Superintendent of Agencies before moving to New York in 1928 to become an executive with the Home Life Assurance Company.

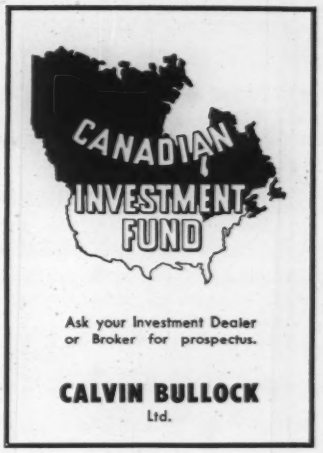
On March 10, 1931 he arrived in Winnipeg to assume the post of Assistant General Manager of the Great-West Life Company. In 1938 he became General Manager, in 1942 he was elected to the board of directors and in 1943 was elevated to his present position.

From behind his desk in the company's head office building in Winnipeg's financial district, Manning keeps in close touch with the firm's 52 branch offices, 23 of which are dotted across the United States from Los Angeles to Newark, from Minneapolis to Dallas.

No part-time executive, Manning usually arrives before most of his 900 head office staff and is one of the last to leave for home.

When he finds time, Manning will take to the fairways for a round of golf. His usual score: in the low 90's. In the winter, spring, and fall every Sunday will find him out riding.

These recreations are largely responsible for keeping his weight down to a trim 180 lbs on a five foot, ten inch frame, and perhaps too for the sustained energy which makes him one of Canada's outstanding executives, and a fortunate choice for a big job.



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R. H. L. MASSIE,
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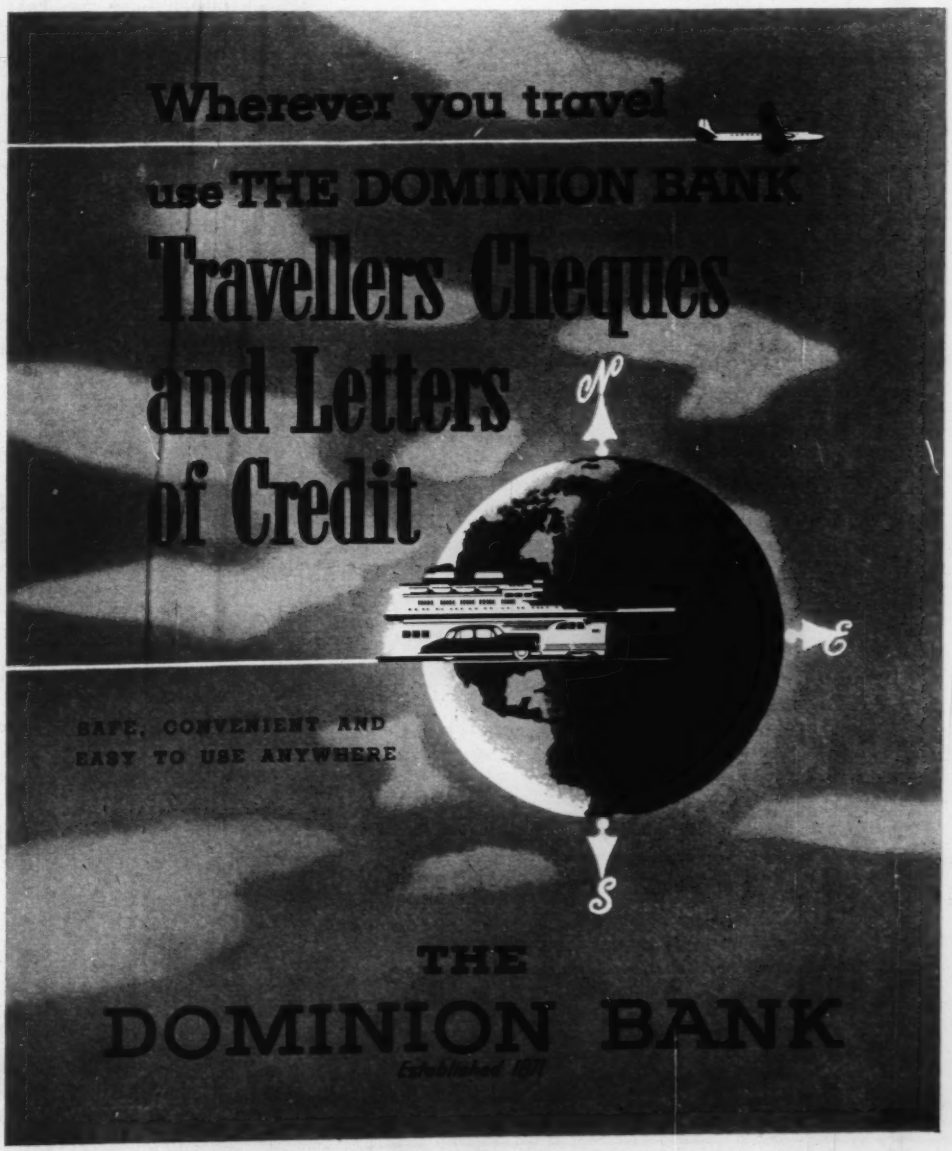

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BUSINESS ANGLE

IT'S A POOR EXCHANGE

Trading Our Resources for Manufactured Goods Is Bad Policy—We Must Build Population

by P. M. Richards

WE CANADIANS take a lot of pride in the fact that we are now the world's third largest trader. Quite an achievement for a nation of only fourteen millions. But not so glorious if we reflect that, to a distressingly large extent, we are merely exchanging our trees and our minerals and the fertility of our farm-lands for the processing skills and labor of other countries.

—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

The objections to this course are, first, that unskilled work always tends to be less remunerative than skilled (which is fundamentally why per capita incomes are lower here than in the U.S.), and second, that it is only a matter of time before our own resources will be depleted—as is already happening with our forests.

We should be processing our materials ourselves instead of exporting them in primary form. W. F. Holding, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, emphasized that point in a speech in Montreal the other day, when he said that in many cases imports of manufactures constitute a return to this country of its own raw material exports, processed by foreign labor in foreign factories.

"It is amusing, when it is not exasperating," said Mr. Holding, "to hear proposals that Canada and the U.S.A. make equal reductions in their tariffs. Don't people realize that Canada's tariff rates are already much lower than U.S. tariff rates, and that the effect of equal reductions in rates would be to facilitate the entry of more U.S. goods to Canada, without bringing the U.S. tariff to a point where more manufactured Canadian goods could be sold to the U.S.?"

OUR HIGHER COSTS

CANADA needs a considerably larger population not only for defence but to provide a larger home market and to lower the cost of production and therefore prices. Many manufactured articles used in Canada are not manufactured here simply because the smallness of our market would not justify the machinery and tooling expense, the CMA President said.

If, in the case of a new electric stove, the cost of design, research and development, tool dies and patterns amounts to $75,000 and 30,000 stoves can be sold before consumer demands make it necessary to remodel, the tooling and other preparation expenses have cost the manufacturer $2.50 per stove. In the U.S. market a manufacturer might expect to sell at least ten times as many stoves, so that his comparable costs would amount to only 25 cents or less per stove.

Then there is the problem of production costs. Lower costs, through mass production methods, involve the use of very expensive automatic machinery. Such equipment generally has a high obsolescence factor, and cannot be operated economically except on a full production basis. Said Mr. Holding: "I have seen machinery which, if operated full-time, would reduce our production costs on an article by as much as 25 per cent, but which was impractical for us because, in less than two months, it would supply the requirements of the Canadian market for a year."

Almost all Canadians accept the fact that Canada would be stronger in every way if it had a population of 50 million or more, but many are afraid of the temporary dislocations which might result from a rapid admission of immigrants. The President of the CMA urged that Canadians should put such fears behind them, for their ultimate good.

"Of one thing we can be certain," he said. "Now that the rest of the world is aware of the vast resources lying comparatively dormant within our borders, either we shall use them to build up a strong, self-reliant nation or they will be taken from us... No nation has an inalienable right to, or can possibly retain, a measure of the world's natural resources and

CANADA *is rapidly cutting down her forests. Will other resources go too?*

living room out of proportion to the use it is prepared to make of such resources."

PERMANENT CLEAN-UP

DECENT citizens make two demands in respect of the racketeering in stock-selling from Toronto. The first is that it should be stopped. The second is that it should stay stopped. The point is that there have been clean-ups before, but always the racketeering has revived whenever the public's appetite for stocks has been big enough to make it worthwhile.

On various occasions Securities Commissioners were appointed expressly to clean house, and at first they did quite a bit of it. But when, in the usual course of the cycle, the stock market boom was succeeded by a period of low business activity in which it was much less easy to sell highly speculative stocks, the Securities Commission found that it was blamed for having caused the slump by the new rigor of its regulations. So the Commission took a more tolerant attitude, and when the time was ripe the old racketeering evil reappeared.

New "clean-up" hopes are based, it appears, on a better policing of promotional literature by the Ontario Broker-Dealers' Association. Ontario Securities Commission regulations require all licensed dealers to be members of that body, and it has the responsibility of passing on its members' sales literature. But except for any new tightening-up, this is the situation that has existed since 1947, when the Broker-Dealers' Association was formed for policing purposes. From the public's standpoint, the set-up is not a reassuring one, in view of the record. And how is the Association to police its members' long-distance phone selling? It is in the telephone follow-up of inquiries resulting from mailed literature that most of the effective sales work is done.

Two facts stand out: that the use of the Broker-Dealers' Association set-up does not relieve the Ontario Securities Commission of its duties, and that these will only be performed satisfactorily if the Commission itself adopts a much stricter attitude than it has in the past. It must no longer approve, or permit to be approved, sales literature that makes unfounded and sometimes wholly false statements about the market prices of shares offered, about the location of properties, about the amount of development work done and its results, about the nature of the financing, about listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange, and about the prospect for dividends.

While it will not always be able to prevent improper practices, it can punish those guilty of them by withdrawing registration of the firms or individuals concerned, and by laying criminal charges when the facts warrant it. Admittedly this would involve, in a good many cases, the arbitrary exercise of authority by the Commission and would make it very unpopular in some quarters. But it's the Commission's duty to protect the public, and protection is certainly needed. The Commission already has the necessary powers to act, though it probably needs more staff. Most of all, however, it needs the will, or the courage.

It is now proposed to make Canadian fraud offenders against U.S. laws subject to extradition. This will certainly tend to discourage such offences. But it does not in itself promise protection for Canadians. The prime need, still, will be that our own authorities show more vigor.

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INSURANCE

MORE AUTO POLICIES

CANADIANS have been on an automobile insurance buying spree. Last year they paid out almost four times as much for automobile insurance premiums as they did in 1945.

Although there are now about a million more cars on Canadian roads than there were in 1945, this by no means accounts for all the increase: for while automobile registrations have gone up by about 66 per cent, total automobile premiums have jumped by 280 per cent.

The fact that nearly half the cars now being driven are five years old or less has influenced the amount of insurance written. The average owner will put relatively more insurance on a new car than he will on an old one. A large percentage of brand-new cars is insured, but by the time cars are six or seven years old, the percentage insured has dropped sharply.

Part of the increase in total automobile premiums may be laid to higher rates. Rates have gone up because an accident costs more than it did in 1945. Rising prices of new parts, increase in mechanics' wages, higher hospital and medical fees, larger incomes earned by persons laid up by accident, all add to the cost of an accident.

Financial Responsibility

But more cars on the road and higher premium rates still account for only a portion of the 280 per cent increase in automobile premiums. A large part of the increase may be attributed to the fact that a larger percentage of cars is now insured. In 1945 it was estimated that less than 40 per cent of cars were insured. Now the percentage is probably double this.

The tightening of Financial Responsibility Laws is largely responsible for this increase. Manitoba led the way when it changed its law to provide that every car involved in any accident—other than a very minor one—would be impounded and the car registration and the driver's license would be suspended unless the owner could prove financial responsibility. This was usually done by means of an automobile insurance policy. Immediately there was a rush to buy insurance and within a few weeks the percentage of cars insured had more than doubled.

Since then British Columbia has adopted similar legislation and Alberta and Nova Scotia have enacted like provisions as to suspension of registration and license but not for impounding of cars. Ontario increased the number of driving offences which bring into operation financial responsibility provisions, and in 1949, Quebec, which has no financial responsibility law, passed an Act providing for suspension of registration and license if damage award is not paid or for certain driving offences. With the threat of such heavy penalties, today most car owners believe they cannot afford to be without insurance.

—*L. D. Millar*

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Today only eight countries in the world are known to have larger oil reserves than Canada. And production this year is expected to meet about one-third of our needs.

Every barrel of this "home grown" crude lessens our dependence on other countries and brings us a step closer to self-sufficiency in oil. With oil increasingly important to our daily life in peace or war, any improvement in security of supply means new security for Jimmie and for all of us.

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About Canada's Oil

Last year Canada's oil industry stepped up its production of crude oil to more than a billion gallons, an increase of 35 per cent. above 1949.

Imperial drilled more than 400 wells in 1950 searching for and developing oil fields in Alberta.

Canadians use almost twice as much oil as they did five years ago.

Oil now provides one-quarter of Canada's total energy requirements.

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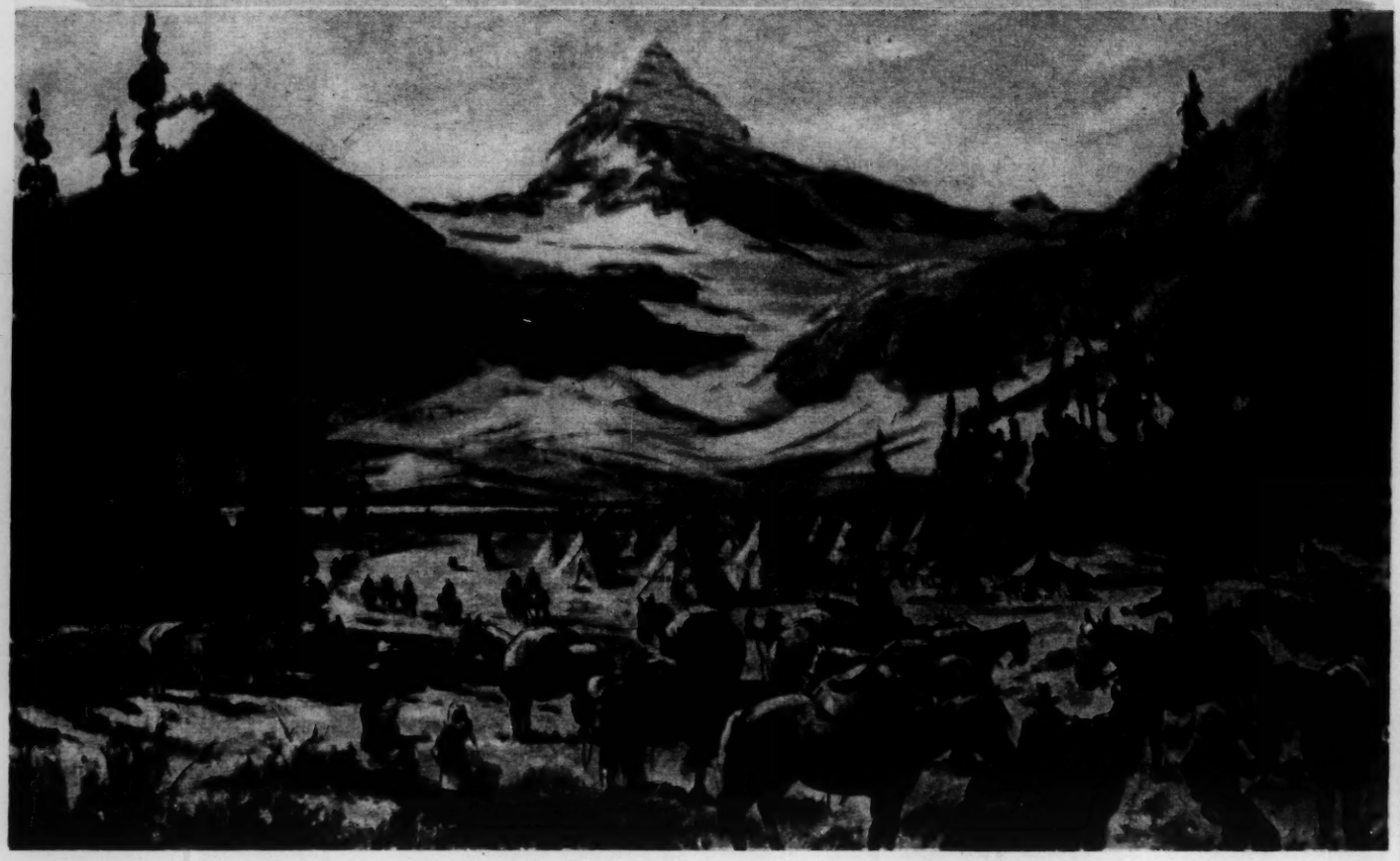

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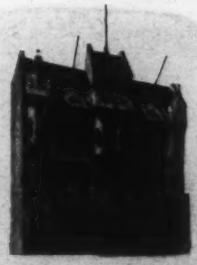

The House of Seagram feels that the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—a view dedicated to the development of Canada's stature in every land of the globe.

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